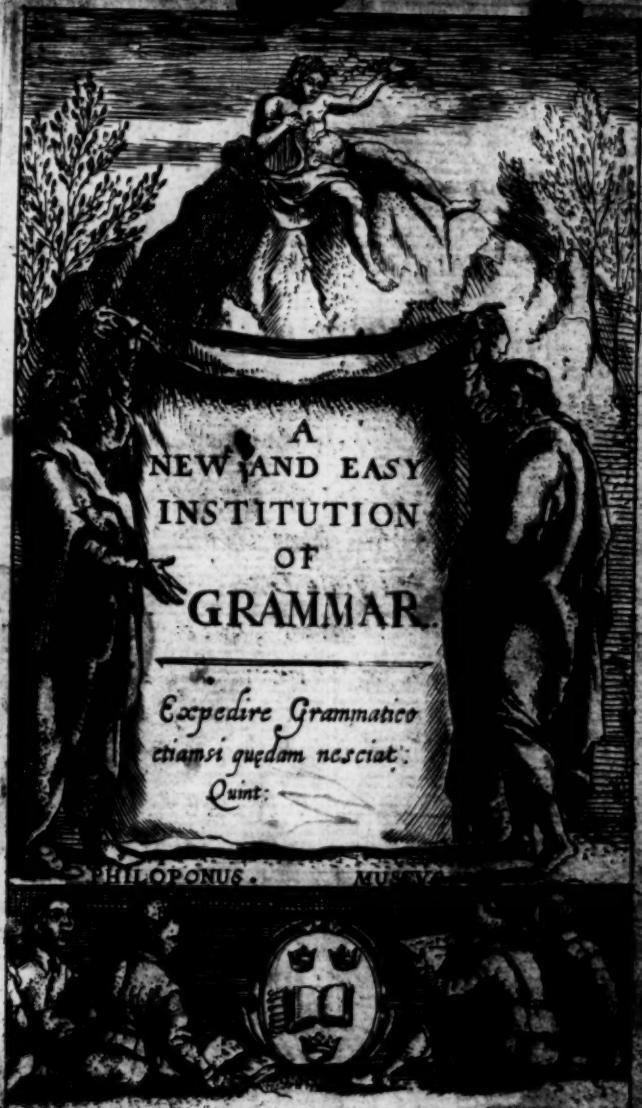
A
NEW AND EASY
INSTITUTION
OF
GRAMMAR.
Expedire Grammatico
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PHILOPONUS. MUSEV

GR

Printed

A new and easie

INSTITUTION OF GRAMMAR.

IN

Which the Labour of many yeares, usually spent in learning the Latine Tongue, is shortned and made easie.

In usum Juventutis Cambro-Britannicæ.

Non obstant hæ Disciplinæ per illas euntibus, sed circa illas hærentibus. Quint.

LONDON,
Printed by *J. Young*, for *R. Royston*, and are to be sold at the signe of the Angel in *Ivie-Lane*, 1647.

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John S. West,
Tiverton, R. I.

Honoratiſſimo Literarum Mæcenati ac Domino D. *Chriſtophero Hatton*, Domino Hatton de Kirby, Regiæ Majeſtati à ſecretioribus conſiliis, &c.

IN hoc literarum declivio, Vindex optime, inter miniſtras diſciplinas, quibus fœneratura eſt vitam veſtra clientela, ſi compareat Grammatica, ætatis genio detur & tuo. Nam tanta ſæculo imminet barbaries, adeò ſecuri & faſcibus non magis in fide ſunt literæ, quam calonibus & contubernio cataſtæ, ut ſcholis & ſacris Muſarum parietibus exulet Encyclopædia, ignorantiæ & tenebrionum colluviei paulò minùs veſſura ſolo. Verùm in tale ævum repoſiti eſtis, tuque & viri quotquot ubique clariſſimi, nunc dierum promendi, ὡς ἐν μαχαῖς θεοὶ, *cum ambiguum ventiletur certamen, utrum exemplo magis veſtro an patrocinio olim creſcat literatura. Quibus ſi tua divinior illa*

anima jam opportunùm præluxit, inter viros quorum nomina literarum magis propria quàm hominum; Deorum imputetur tutelæ. Quorum clementia in te spopondit aliquid non mali arguventi rebus instaurandis literariis per pietatem tuam & acumen, quorum tantò major honos, quantò tu melior pejori ævo. Etenim ut in Græco Epigrammate est; templum quod immortale esset si iterum quærerent Gratiæ, non aliis latarentur adytis, quam mentis vestræ penetralibus.

Plin. ep. 23. lib. 9.

Verum non me latet, quàm indignam tuis auribus & nomine orationem orno; tibi quam fastidio est, ut posteritati movebit salivam, quos admissæ in te censuræ perinde pigebit atque in literarum genium. Et siquis animo hæc imputabit adulatorio, quasi per hæc eorum manipulis me censeri fas sit, quorum provincia est ἀφαιρεῖν κεφαλάς, dignitatem tuam aut imperitus, aut invidiosus æstimat, nec aliunde me duco securum. A pietate tua paulominùs heroicâ calamo admodum humili,

mili, & balbutiei tam obnoxiæ, assentationis vel argui non dabitur, ne pro tribunali sedente invidiâ.

Et usque crescerent codicilli tuis encomiis ultra plenum marginem, nisi jam olim ἐγκαλοκώλου spectares, ad umbilicum proclivis. Et quod dicendum est de ratione operis, quanta mutata sunt, quanta cum phantasia! At non apud te de his insit, quin illos imprimis quorum beneficio, hoc opere instigando, consuluisse videbaris.

Quo argumento moti decessores nostri, institutionem Grammatices Latinè instaurarent mihi majori est ænigmati, quam è Delphis oracula. Certè si per Ægyptiorum Hieroglyphica literarum elementa pueris libanda porrexissent, operis inchoati non ita pœnituisset Ludimagistros, ad docendi molem non ita traheremus suspiria. Has artes & consimiles successus habuere qui tum florebant, cum Clerici adeo literarum carebant, ut cæteris esset stupori, qui Grammaticam didicisset. *Num Hebraicis vel Græcis*

Mat. Paris Chron. in Will. Conquest. pag. 7

ediscendis qui propriam insumunt solummodo operam & oleum ἐν γλώσσᾳ, *& in ignota lingua rudimenta meditantur? Dubio procul & facilitati, & compendio faventes, ut tædium aut fallant, aut doctoris absentiam arte, quâ possunt, rependant. Si errori Pontificio de precibus tanta cum licentiâ reclamatum est, per sacrosanctos religionum antistites, quorsum huic pareitur? Tanquam cum Saliorum carminibus res esset*, quæ licet sacerdotibus suis vix satis intellecta mutare vetuit religio. *Nempe tanti suâ esse scivit antiquitas obscuritatem, & reconditos sensus, ut rationem crediderint esse mysteriorum necessariam, non vulgi pollui censuris, nec ut rebus sacris plebis insudent suffragia.* Ἐι μὴ Χρυσίππος ἀσαφῶς ἐγεγράφει, οὐδὲν ἂν εἶχεν ἦτος ἐφ' ᾧ σεμνύνηται. *Atque eâ tenus cortinæ Harpocratis sacra est Liliana nostratis Institutio, si caligo sensorum, & mysteria elocutionis inter ritualia* Ἀρτεμίδος *& non revelanda censeantur. Utcunque sanum rationis dictamen perfacil-*

Qintil. instit. l. 1. ca. 6.

Epictet. c. 73.

limé

limè in hac resignabit responsum, si erudiendæ pueritiæ tadium, si paucitas eorum quos tantis ambagibus invenieris idoneos, spectetur justâ trutinâ, malo uniuscujusque colligerentur puncta, qui vellet se, perinde ac huic negotio, relegari operam ad trusatilem & fodinas. Pari spe ad lyram se componendum præbuit asinus spondente olim prastigiatore, & quidem tam verisimile est, aut magistrum aut discipulum ante epitomas Grammaticales superatas, ad plures pervasuros, quàm intra decennium ceu Asinum, ceu Imperatorem.

Nostri consilii ratio minus anfractuosa & certior semita, tantò securior ambitûs quantò magis

Turpe est difficiles habere nugas, Martial.
Et stultus labor ineptiarum.

Nempe jam damus Institutiunculam Grammatices eâ exornatam linguâ, sc. Anglicanâ, qua tyrunculi puerorum ipsi etiam reddunt, post inculcatas ad nauseam ferè quasque literarum vel apices. Angustior enim mitat puerorum

rum indoles, quam ut tot rerum semel satagat, quæ & methodo prorsus nulla, ordinisq; ingratiis coalescunt. Quibis refragatur, si ἐξ ὑπογύου periodi Quintilianæ vertat singula sigillatim vocabula per nomenclaturam octolinguem, & sensus artificium, rationemque commatum nihilominùs teneat, jam jam efficaci do manus scientoæ. In utrisque haud dispar est ratio, si sua personarum & rerum proportio habeatur. Nec Lilio τῷ μαχαιρίτῃ, particulares magis exprobramus lapsus, quam proclive est cuicunque homuncioni inventis addere, nullius non crepat bucca; neque alieni nominis dispendio, quæritamus auctarium nostro. Quantumcunque opus est, ratiuncula additorum in hoc Enchiridio aut mutatorum rem impræsentiarum expediet, ne actum agere videremur, præcipua cursim signo.

Definitiones istas partium orationis ex genere & differentia tam superstitiosè conflatas, operi excidere passi sumus, ne Ludimagistrorum inscitia, quales segnissimos habet nostra hæc Bœotia,

Bœotia, à pueris exigerentur, per cruciatus quasi in quæstionem datos.

Regulæ generis in nominibus declinationi cuique subjectæ ad initium operis recessere, per varias terminationum voces coactæ in seriem faciliorem & magis naturalem. Dum ope mutuâ tenendarum & terminationum & regularum difficultas mitescit.

Luxuriantûm nominum catervas defalcatum iri non erat grave, iis qui usui accommoda in primis esse quæcunque voluimus, nec iis otiose turgere assumentis hoc breviarium quæ è Lexicographis rectiùs petenda.

Posterius supinum quia passivè semper significat, in illam vocem ab activa capessivit fugam, nec in promptu erat ratio cur non prius supinum pariter inter passivos modos compareat, cum passivè aliquando significat, ac posterius inter activos, cum nunquam sit activi significatûs.

Senarium modorum numerum coegimus in quaternarium, non sine subjunctivi & optativi damno. Et si injuria

juvia imputatur, velim dicant mihi cur non Voluntarium, Interrogativum & Petitorium in numerum ſuccenturiatas colligent. Aut quid impedit quo minus cujuſque verbi peculiaris ſit modus, uti ferunt quod nonnullibi gentium

Baubuſ. Epigram.

Sua cuique domus eſt Eccleſia.

Pro regulis verborum in illud ordinis redactis, alio non opus eſt auſpice, præterquam experientiâ tum docentis, tum à ferulæ mancipiis: ut qui hos conatus temeritatis non purget, ſeipſum agat aut fraudis aut delirii. Verba ibidem habentur pleraque aliena analogiæ, ſemel adnotata in uno indiculo, ne gry quidem repetitum ut olim: omnia lutulentorum verſuum immunia, & ita durorum, ut quorum ducentos in hora, ſtans pede in uno conferruminaverit Author, ni ſalillum animæ aut ſtupor ſubegerit, aut inſcitia. Præcepta etiam de mutatione vocalium præſentis cum componuntur verba, non credüim eſſe utilia, niſi locus quæratur tot regulis poſtliminiò redituris, quot rationem

omnium

omnium euphoniarum expedient in nominibus & adjectivis.

Græcorum nominum, quæ secundùm Græcas formas sincerè inflectuntur, rationem hìc nullus habeo: atque ausim polliceri, nec aliunde nomen expedio, qui huic Institutiunculæ incumbunt, pueros, superata hac & Græcam ferè tenere, dum Lilianæ anhelant alii, dura ad fastigia.

Adverbiorum & Conjunctionum copias integras defecisse non adeò tædet, ne Jurandi adverbia quorundam conscientiis scandalo cedant; quæ & nefas retinere est, nisi illorum gratia, qui Vocabularia à pueris recitanda exigerent. In horum locum præpositionum Syntaxis sarta tecta substituetur. Quod unicum si rite teneatur, mirum quantos processus in Latina elegantiâ perrexerit tyro.

Et ratio Syntaxeos nostræ quam dissidet pristinæ, non primo ictu oculi apparebit, quanquam in hac methodo olim nonnemo præivit exemplum, nec exemplar hoc est ἀδέσποτον. Atque hanc

facem

facem præferre possem vel pudendis, dum magni in trivio nominis umbra, censorum interdicat petulantiæ. Præpositionum & Adverbiornm constructio sua cujusque loco tractatur, nam de nominis solius & adjectivi verbique syntacticâ ratione simul duntaxat habetur sermo; eo modo autumanti illud divisum pro nihilo esse, quod simul & conjunctim instar molis haberet: ut subtiliores auri laminæ, quæ si explicatæ auram non vincunt æquilibrio, eædem vero ἀνατετυλιγμέναι, *lancem fortean elavarent alteram.*

Dixi alicubi Futuro Infinitivi activi supplemento esse Participium Futuri activi, nec dictorum est pœnituisse, quicquid exemplorum renitantur, qualia multa scio venditari & Casinâ Plauti, & al bi authorum deprompta: quippe certo certius est istiusmodi voces participialiter ut plurimum usurpatas. Nec quidem labor est humani ambitus, in regulas consarcinare singulorum anomalias verborum, libere & sine arbitris plebi authorum scitas, ut-

pote

pote voces ipſæ & familiaris ſermo ſuas habent viciſſitudines, & magis convenit inter linguas, Gallicam & Italorum, quam Latinitati ſequioris ævi cum Enniana. Τηλικαύτη γὰρ ἡ διαφορὰ γέγονε τῆς διαλέκτου, καὶ παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις τοῖς νῦν πρὸς τὴν ἀρχαίαν, ὥστε συνιέναι τινὰ μόλις ἀλλήλοις. Poly. hiſt. Mega. l. 3.

Siquidem in rationem ingrediuntur placita priſcorum, nulli verborum certus eſt quis caſus, nec ullus eſt infenſus. Atqui alia multa dicendorum ſuperſunt, verum huic ſolum monendo vacat, Quæcunque non neceſſaria penitùs amputari, nihil inutile huic ſcrutinio ſuperſtes, & tamen opus integrum eâ fide polliceor, qua hucuſque qualecunque exegi. Ad Lexicographos autem noſtrates interdicitur appellationibus, quippe qui in Liliana penè juraverint verba: & ſi quibuſpiam cum talibus errare arriſerit, pace noſtra fiet: Inſuper ſcio, in facili eſt quicquid opus veniæ, nec ad ravim poſcetur illos, qui advertant quantâ librorum annonâ obſeſſo, lucubrata hæc ſunt interioris Cambriæ in meditullio:

Neque

Neque his erudiendorum puerorum experientiâ semestris plus minus obstetricata est. Cl. Scaligeri, Voßii, Alvarique nemo copiam fecit, imò nullius Grammaticæ præter unicæ Lilianæ: atqui illud non mediocre κειμήλιον, *quicquid aliàs librorum in nostra scrinia collegimus, blattis tineisque & librorum magis helluonibus cocis nostra invidia asseruit.*

Hæc sunt (Mercurialium custos virorum) quæ tui nominis reverentia apponi fecit. Nollem quippe tantam religionem nugis & affaniis præfieri. Nec aliunde munitum opus hæret ἐν κριτῶν γόνασι. *Verùm enimvero omen, imò certißimum præsagium à tuo ariolaturum calculo, de sæculorum omnium & judicum sententiâ securum, modò tuo probetur judicio: quo si carendum est, adoream vel in* σπεριδείπνῳ *desperabo, & infamiam sentiam silicernio comitem, atque tam certum est periisse hoc opus quam extremam fabam. Etenim cum propriùs ipsius nitor nullus sit, si vivere tuo* πολυθρυλλήτου *nomine non suppetat,*

petat, nostrâ non referet tanti, ut vel vivat vel placeat, ni pereundo. De literatoris cujusvis dentibus neque sollicitus sum, nec securus, ut quibus approbare factorum infra rationem non alia sit spes, quam componendi ἀκροθίνια Πυγμαίων Κολόσσῳ. *Genus hominum non alio in usu Reipub. literariæ, quam sicarii, civili, ut (cum justitiæ litatur in theatris,) terrori sint & exemplo vindictæ. Equidem non tanti consuleremus reconditam eruditionem, non tuam, ni admoneremur Nugivendulorum inanias.* Καὶ γὰρ ἐνδεῖν τι ᾤμην τῷ θείῳ μὴ ὄντος τοῦ ἐναντίου αὐτῷ, καὶ πρὸς ὃ ἔμελλεν ἡ ἐξέτασις γιγνομένη, εὐδαιμονέστερον ἀποφαίνειν αὐτό. *At orbi literario magis es in deliciis, & quotidiani mox cardo sermonis, cujus usque & usque* θερμοὶ οἱ βωμοί.

Lucian. Promet. sive Caucas. Tom. 1.

Cui, Lector studiose, quod dedisti
Viventi decus atque sentienti;
Rari post cineres habent.——

Tua te non silebunt lucubrata, tam quæ non multis abhinc annis meliori luce donâsti, quam quæ indies meditaris emissaria, quibus jam prælum inhiat quam avidissimè, & tuis pluteis propediem extorquebit.

Tantæ virtutis fastigia cum colere fas esset, illi cujus animus à te jam olim formatur, quem tua beneficentia excepit studiorum tuorum conscium & alumnum, si non primitiis laborum tuum nomen prætexerem, vim inferrem tantæ animi religioni quanta fuit reverentia, illius & timoris qui primus in orbe fecit Deos. Nimirum in secessus tuæ mentis admiseras jam in Πυραεῖ κεραμικὴν μανθάνοντα, *& tam propensitate perpetuâ fovebas adhuc ut, visus es*

Plaut. *Benefacta benefactis pertexisse, ne perpluerent.*

Tacit. l. 2. Annal. *Cum in Memnonis statuam impegissent solares oriturientis radii, fama est vocales elicuisse modulationes, & Musicis consonas. Ego planè quotidianis irritatus beneficiis, præ benignitatis tuæ celebratione passus sum posthaberi conscientiam imperitiæ & temeritatis in*

Ex ædibus Collegii Newtoniensis Cal. Novem.

Servo votis obsequii & religionis damnatissimo,

Guil. Wyat.

To the most hopefull, Christopher Hatton *Esquire, Son and Heire to the Right honourable, the Lord* Hatton *of* Kirby.

SIR,

ALL that know the infinite desires and the many cares, my Lord your most honoured Father, hath of your education in learning, and exemplar piety, wil expound this addres to you, as a compliance with those thoughts and designs of his, by which he intends hereafter to represent you to the world, to be a person like himself; that is, an able instrument of serving God, and promoting the just and religious interests of Gods Vicegerent, and Gods Church. It is yet but earely day with you, *Adhuc tibi messis in herba:* — but if we may conjecture by the most hopefull prognosticks of a cleare morning, we who are servants and relatives of my Lord your Father, promise to our selves the best concerning you; and those are, that you will become such as your honourable Father intends you,

who had rather ſecure to you a ſtock of wiſdom, then of wealth, or of the moſt pompous honours. Theſe ſadneſſes which cloud many good men at this preſent, have taught us all, that nothing can ſecure a happineſſe or create one, but thoſe inward excellencies, which like diamonds in the night, ſparkle in deſpight of darknes. And give me leave to tell you this truth, that however nature, and the Lawes of the Kingdome may ſecure you a great fortune, and mark you with the exteriour character of honour, yet your fortune will be but a load of baggage, and your honour an empty gayety, unleſſe you build and adorne your houſe as your Father does, with the advantages and ornaments of learning, upon the foundation of piety. In order to which give me leave to help you in laying this firſt ſtone, which is cut ſmall, and yet according to the ſtricteſt rules of art, but with a deſigne juſtly complying with your end; for it is contrived with ſo much brevity, that ſince you are intended for a long journey, to

a great progreſſe of wiſdom and knowledge, you may not be ſtopped at your ſetting out, but proceed like the Sun, whoſe ſwiftneſſe is juſt proportionable to the length of his courſe. For, Sir, you will neither ſatisfie your honourable Fathers care, nor the expectation of your friends, nor the humbleſt deſires of your ſervants, if you hereafter ſhall be wiſe and pious but in the even ranke of other wiſe men. We expect you to ſhew to the world an argument, and make demonſtration whoſe ſonne you are, that you be learned even to an example, pious up to a proverbe; and unleſſe you excell thoſe bounds which cuſtome and indevotion hath made to bee the terme and utmoſt aime of many of your ranke; we ſhall onely ſay you are not vicious, not unlearned, and what a poor character that will be of you, your ſelf will be the beſt judge, when you remember who and what your Father is. Sir, this freedome of expreſſion, I hope you will pardon, when you ſhall know that it is the ſenſe and deſires of one of the heartieſt and

devouteſt of your moſt honoured Fathers ſervants, who hath had the honour to have ſo much of his privacies communicated to him, as to be witneſſe of his cares, his ſighes, his hopes and feares concerning you, and for the advantage and promotion of your beſt intereſts. I hope, Sir, that neither this monition, nor the preſent inſtitution of the firſt, but the moſt neceſſary art and inſtrument of knowledge, will become diſpleaſing to you, eſpecially if you ſhall accept this teſtimony from me, that it is done with much care and choice; and though the ſcene lies in *Wales*, yet the repreſentment and deſign is one of the inſtances for *Kirby*, and that it is the firſt and the leaſt teſtimony of the greateſt ſervice and affection which can proceed from the greateſt affections and obligations; ſuch as are thoſe of,

Honoured Sir,

Your moſt obliged and affectionate ſervant,

I. T.

In Grammaticam Reverendi viri domini *Jer. Taylori*, S. Theologiæ Doctoris recèns editam.

EN ut Sacerdos, en ut Orator potens,
Magnúsque Atlas Ecclesia,
Quem sanctioris Aream certamina,
Campúsque nobilior decet,
Duros labores pulvere ingrato locat,
Inglorio in Circo Pugil.
Cur se redire patitur hæc in Tædia,
Primásque cunas artium?
An quod Sacerdos sit Deo, in numerum gregis
Adsciscit infantes sui?
Et dum Puerulis formas animos, sanctius
Agit Theologum nullibi?
An quod Sacerdos sit Camœnis, infimas
Musarum ad aras excubat?
An quod prolixa turgeant volumina,
Nimiúsque Grammatices labor,
Dedit hanc Synopsin & Catechesin brevem,
Ceu januam Encyclopediæ?
Quam, quò facilius quilibet succum puer
Teneris labellis exprimat,
Latium revellens corticem, vernaculo
Sermone prudens edidit.
Sic literatæ Gentis Antistes sacer,
Patronus & Stator togæ,
Quascunque vulgi inertis insanus furor
Dehonestat artes, singulas

Restaurat,

Restaurat, ausus ferre Censuram, & pati
Rhonchum gravis Plebeculæ.
Amat esse totus in eruditis scriniis
Majorum, & Archivis Patrum,
Et si quid inde ornatius deprompserit,
Si quid notatu dignius,
Hoc omne nostrum fundit in gremium, sui
Ditare Genium seculi.
Cœtus Theologus Christianos instruit,
Grammaticus Ethnicos docet,
Nullisque clausus Terminis, nec unius
Parochiæ Pomœriis,
Totum per orbem docta pervulgat sacra,
Quasi literarum Apostolus.

E Schola Regia Westmonast.

F. Gregory.

Imprimatur,

Jo. Langley.

A new and easie INSTITUTION OF GRAMMAR.

- Parts of speech are
  - declined
    - Noune
    - Pronoune
    - Verb
    - Participle
  - not declined
    - Adverb
    - Conjunction
    - Preposition
    - Interjection

PArts declinable are declined in two numbers, Singular and Plurall: Singular number speaketh of one, as, *Lapis*, a stone. Plurall number of more then one, as, *Lapides*, stones.

Nounes, Pronounes, Participles, are declined into six cases.

The Nominative answereth to the question, [*who or what.*]

The Genitive answereth to the question [*whose or whereof*] with the sign [*of.*]

The Dative answereth to the question [*to whom or to what*] with the signe [*to*]

The Accusative answereth to the question [*whom or what.*]

The Vocative is called upon or spoken to, with the Interjection, *ô.*

The Ablative hath these signes: *in, with, through, for, from, by:* after a verb, or adjective, and *then* after the comparative degree.

Words of the Masculine gender are declined with *hic.*

Words of the Fœminine with *hæc.*

Words of the Neuter are declined with *hoc.*

TheCommon of two with *hic & hæc.*

The Common of three with *hic, hæc & hoc.*

The Doubtfull with *hic or hæc.*

Substantiva communis generis, (quæ fere rerum hoc est animatarum, in quibus distinguitur sexus) in eadem periodo adjectivo, nunc masculino, nunc [illegible] non consentiunt: sexus est de dubiis quæ authoritate [illegible] figni ratione, utriusque generis proferuntur; hæc enim [illegible] di complexu, si prius jungantur adjectivo fœmineo, quod [illegible] dit, quo minus masculino copulentur.

The Epicœne with one article under which both ſexes are ſignified.

The firſt Declenſion is paraſyllabique, and hath three terminations in the Nominative.

Nom.	*a, as, es.*	Nom.	*æ.*
Gen.	[a] *æ.*	Gen.	*arum.*
Dat.	*æ.*	Dat.	* *is.*
Acc.	*am.*	Acc.	*as.*
Voc.	*a.*	Voc.	*æ.*
Abl.	*â*	Abl.	* *is.*

[a] Genitivus in as olim terminabatur, unde Paterfamilias, quæ terminatio aliquando retinetur.

* Dea, mula, equa, liberta, have [*abus*] only. Filia, nata, anima, have [*is*] and [*abus*.]

Diphthongi hujus inflectionis reſolvuntur, ut aulai pro aulæ, carminis gratiâ.

Nom.	*hæc menſa.*	Nom.	*menſæ.*
Gen.	*menſæ.*	Gen.	*menſarum*
Dat.	*menſæ*	Dat.	*menſis.*
Acc.	*menſam.*	Acc.	*menſas.*
Voc.	*menſa.*	Voc.	*menſæ.*
Abl.	*menſa.*	Abl.	*menſis.*

Nounes of this Declenſion are maſculine or fœminine, none of the neuter: but ſome of the doubtfull, ſome of the common of two.

Of the Maſculine.

Are all nounes ending in [*a*] which are attributed to men, and not derived

from verbs, as *scurra, rabula, nauta, &c.* Except *verna* and *auriga*, which are of the common of two.

Greeke nounes in [*as* or *es*] of their first declension, and Latine nounes in [*a*] derived from them.

Talpa and *dama* are of the doubtfull gender.

Of the Common of two

Are all nounes ending in [*a*] which are derived from verbs, except *puerpera.*

All other nounes of this declension are fœminine.

THe second Declension is parisyllabique in some words, imparisyllabique in others; and hath seven terminations, whereof [*ir, ur, er*] alone are imparisyllabique, and constantly masculine: [*um* and *on*] are neuter alone, [*os* and *us*] indifferent.

No.	*ir, er, ur, us, os, on, um.*	N. *i.* neut. *a.*
Ge.	*i.*	G. * *orum.*
Da.	*o.*	D. *is.*
Ac.	*um.*	A. *os.* neut. *a*
Vo.	*ir, er, ur, e, e, on, um.*	V. *i.* neut. *a.*
Ab.	*o.*	A. *is.*

* Per Syncopen terminatio [*orum*] in [*um*] contrahitur, ut *virum* pro *virorum.*

Nom.

Nom.	*hic liber*	Nom.	*libri*
Gen.	*libri*	Gen.	*librorum*
Dat.	*libro*	Dat.	*libris*
Acc.	*librum*	Acc.	*libros*
Voc.	*liber*	Voc.	*libri*
Abl.	*libro*	Abl.	*libris*

When the nominative of the masculine & femin. ends in [*us* or *os*] the vocative ends in [*e*] except *Deus*, and *ô fili*, from *filius*. Words in [*us*] of the neuter gender have the vocative in [*us*] as *pelagus*, *virus*, *vulgus*, which laſt word hath the vocative in [*e*] as it is maſculine: but [*us*] as it is neuter, *Agnus*, *lucus*, *populus*, *chorus*, *fluvius*, forme [*e* and *us*] in the vocative.

If the nominative of the proper name of a man end in [*ius*] the vocative ends in [*i*] as of *Virgilius*, *ô Virgili*. *Deus*, *in plurals*, *Dei & dii*, *deis & diis*.

Nom.	*hoc damnum*	Nom.	*damna*
Gen.	*damni*	Gen.	*damnorum*
Dat.	*damno*	Dat.	*damnis*
Acc.	*damnum*	Acc.	*damna*
Voc.	*damnum*	Voc.	*damna*
Abl.	*damno*	Abl.	*damnis*

All nounes of the neuter gender are of the * ſecond, third, or fourth declenſion, and the nominative, accuſative, and vocative are alike in both numbers, and in the plurall end in [*a*], except *ambo* and *duo*.

* All Nounes ending in [*um*] are neuter, and of the ſecond declenſion, all neuters in [*u*] of the fourth. Words of the neuter gender whoſe nominative is of another termination, as [*a*, *e*, *el*, *o*, *y*, *i*, *s*, *x*] are of the third declenſion.

Nounes that end in [*us*], are [illegible] line, except 1. theſe are fœminine: *humus*, *domus*, *alvus*, *colus*, *vannus*.

And Latine nounes in [*us*] derived from Greeke nounes in [*os*]

* Item & græca nomina Artiſtatum.

But *helleborus* and **philoſophus* are maſculine, and *lecythus*, *atomus*, *paradiſus*, *phaſelus*, are of the doubtfull gender: ſo are *penus*, *pampinus*, *ficus*, *groſſus*, *pharus*.

Virus and *pelagus* are neuter. *Vulgus* is maſculine and neuter.

Nounes in [*on* and *um*] are neuter.

THird Declenſion is partly pariſyllabique, partly impariſyllabique; and its terminations indifferent to all genders, and the genders indifferent to all terminations.

	Singular	*Plurall*
Nom.		Nom. *es*-neut *a*
Gen.	*is*	Gen. [c] *um*, *ium*
Dat.	*i*	Dat. [d] *bus*
Acc.	[a] *em im*	Acc. *es*, neut. *a*
Voc.	as the Nominat.	Voc. *es*, neut. *a*
Abl.	[b] *e*. *i*.	Abl. *bus*.

[a] Quidam accuſativi [*im*] fundunt duntaxat, ut, *vim*, *ravim*, *tuſsim*, *ſitim*, *amuſsim*, *charybdim*.

[b] Qui ablativum omnem mittunt in [*i*] ut, *tuſsi*, *ſiti*, &c. Verum, *clavis*, *ſecuris*, *pelvis*, *buris*, *puppis*, *torquis*, *turris*, *reſtis*, *navis*, *febris*, *bipennis*, *aqualis*: ablativum in [*e* & *i*] & accuſativum in [*em* & *im*]; neutra in [*al*, *ar* & *e*] ablativum in [*i*] mittunt. Quamvis *far*, *hepar*, *jubar*, *nectar*, *gausape*, *præſepe*, & tria propria, *Soracte*, *Praeneſte*, *Reate*, [*e*] in ablativo retinent. Ablativum in [*e* & *i*] non ſpernunt, *ignis*, *amnis*, *anguis*, *ſupellex*, *unguis*, *vectis*, *civis*.

[c] Nomina feſtorum quæ pluralia ſunt duntaxat, genitivum quædam in [*orum*] ut *agonalia*, *vinalia*, quædam in [*ium*] ut, *Floralia*, *Feralia*, nonnulla tam in [*orum*] quam in [*ium*] exhibent, ut *Parentalia*, *Saturnalia*.

[d] Dativos verò & ablativos in [*bus*] omnia, præter *quinquatria*, *quinquatrionum*, *quinquatriis*, juxta ſecundam nominum formam

Menſi.

Menſium nomina in [*er* & *is*] ablativum ſingularem in [*i*] ſolum habent neutra in [*a*] creſcentia, à græcorum fonte, ut, *emblema, acroama*, ad latinam formam inflecti, ut, *hoc emblematum, ti, acroamatum, ti*, & *aromatum, ti*, ab *aroma*. *Schema* in ablativo extat apud *Plautum* juxta terminationes primæ inflectionis.

	Sing.	*Plur.*
Nom.	*hæc cuſpis*	*cuſpides*
Gen.	*cuſpidis*	*cuſpidum*
Dat.	*cuſpidi*	*cuſpidibus*
Acc.	*cuſpidem*	*cuſpides*
Voc.	*cuſpis*	*cuſpides*
Abl.	*cuſpide*	*cuſpidibus*

Nom.	*hoc carmen*	*carmina*
Gen.	*carminis*	*carminum*
Dat.	*carmini*	*carminibus*
Acc.	*carmen*	*carmina*
Voc.	*carmen*	*carmina*
Abl.	*carmine*	*carminibus*

Of the gender of Pariſyllabique nounes of this Declenſion.

I.

Words whoſe genitive increaſeth not in the laſt ſyllable, are fœminine.

Except. 1.

All words in [*er*] are maſculine, ſo are the compounds from, [*as*] as *dodrans*.

Secondly, nounes in [*e*] are neuter.

III.

Of Imparisyllabique Nounes.

Nounes whose genitive increasing hath the last syllable save one long; are fœminine.

Except. 1.

Nounes of many syllables ending in [*n*] and nounes in [*o*] signifying a body: Nounes in [*er, or, us*] compounds of [*dens*] are masculine, so are parts of the Roman [*as*] as, *triens, dodrans.*

2. Nouns of many syllables ending in [*al* and *ar*] are neuter.

3. Compounds of [*frons*] are of the common of two.

III.

Nounes whose genitive increasing, hath the last syllable save one, short, are masculine.

Except. 1.

Words of more then two syllables ending in [*do* and *go*] whose genitives are [*dinis* and *ginis*] are fœminine. So greek nounes ending in [*as* and *is.*]

2.

Nounes ending in [*a, en, ar, put, ur, us*] ſignifying things without life, are neuter.

3.

Nounes derived of verbs, are of the the common of two, as, *dux.*

A ſyllabus of nounes of the third Declenſion exempted from theſe generall rules reſpectively.

Aqualis, is, hic, *a laver.*
Axis, is, hic, *an axletree.*
Amnis, hic or hæc, *a river.*
Anguis, is, hic or hæc, *a ſnake.*
Affinis, is, hic or hæc, *a kinsman.*
Adamas, antis, hic, *an adamant.*
Æs, æris, hoc, *braſſe.*
Adoleſcens, entis, hic & hæc, *a young perſon.*
Autor, ōris, hic & hæc, *an Author.*
Arbor, ŏris, hæc, *a tree.*
Ales, alĭtis, hic & hæc, *any great bird*
Amazon, ŏnis, hæc *a woman of Scythia.*
Appendix, ĭcis, hæc *an appentice.*
Auceps, ĭpis, hic & hæc, *a fowler.*
Æquor, ŏris, hoc, *the Sea.*
Ador, ŏris, hoc, *wheat.*

Adeps

Adeps, ĭpis, hic or hæc, *fat.*

Anas, ătis, hic or hæc, *a ducke or drake.*

Augur, ŭris, hic & hæc, *a foothsayer.*

Arcas, ădis, hic & hæc, *a man of Arcadia.*

Antiſtes, ĭtis, hic & hæc, *one in authority.*

Apex, ĭcis, hæc, *the top of a thing.*

Bes, beſſis, hic, *a weight of eight ounces.*

Bidens, entis, hic, *a forked inſtrument.*

Bidens, entis, hæc, *a ſheepe.*

Bombyx, ycis, hic, *a ſilke-worme.*

Bubo, ōnis, hic or hæc, *an owle.*

Bos, bovis, hic & hæc, Gen. plural. boum, Dat. bobus vel bubus, *an oxe or cow.*

Baccar, ăris, hæc, *a certaine herb.*

Callis, is, hic, *a path-way.*

Collis, is, hic, *a hill.*

Caulis, is, hic, *a ſtalke of an herb.*

Crinis, is, hic, *haire as of the head.*

Caſſis, is, hic, *a net.*

Caſſis, ĭdis, hæc, *a helmet.*

Cures, ētis, hic, *a Prieſt of the Sibyls*

Canalis, is, hic or hæc, *a chanell.*

Clunis, is, hic & hæc, *a buttocke.*

Cuſpis, ĭdis, hæc, *the point of a ſword*

Corbis, is, hic or hæc, *a basket.*

Civis, is, hic & hæc *a Citizen.*

Canis, is, hic & hæc *a dogge.*

Car, ăris, hic, *a man of Caria.*

Cres

Cres, crētis, hic, *one of Crete.*
Cor, cordis, hoc, *the heart.*
Crus, crūris, hoc, *the leg.*
Calx, calcis, hic or hæc, *the heele.*
Cuſtos, ōdis, hic & hæc, *a keeper.*
Compes, ĕdis, hæc *fetters.*
Carex, ĭcis, hæc, *ſedge.*
Coxendix, ĭcis, hæc *the hip.*
Cadaver, ĕris, hoc, *a dead corps.*
Cicer, ĕris, hoc, *a certaine pea.*
Cardo, ĭnis, hic or hæc, *the hinge of a doore.*
Cinis, ĕris, hic or hæc, *aſhes.*
Culex, ĭcis, hic or hæc, *a gnat.*
Comes, itis, hic & hæc, *a companion.*

Dens, dentis, hic, *a tooth.*
Dux, ducis, hic & hæc, *a leader.*

Enſis, is, hic, *a ſword.*
Extorris, is, hic and hæc, *a baniſhed perſon.*
Elephas, antis, hic, *an elephant.*
Exlex, legis, hic & hæc, *a lawleſſe perſon.*
Exul, ŭlis, hic & hæc, *a baniſhed perſon.*
Eques, itis, hic & hæc, *a horſeman.*

Follis, is, hic, *a paire of bellowes.*
Funis, is, hic, *a rope.*
Fuſtis, is, hic, *a club.*
Faſcis, is, hic, *a fagot.*

Fax

Fax, ăcis, hæc, *a torch.*
Finis, is, hic or hæc *an end.*
Flos, flōris, hic, *a flower.*
Fons, fontis, hic, *a fountaine.*
Fel, fellis, hoc, *gall.*
Far, farris, hoc, *corn for bread.*
Fur, fūris, hic & hæc, *a thiefe.*
Forfex, ĭcis, hæc, *a paire of ſciſſers.*
Filix, ĭcis, hæc *fearne.*
Furfur, ŭris, hic, *branne.*
Forceps, forcĭpis, hic or hæc, *a paire of tonges.*

Glis, gliris, hic, *a bait.*
Gryps, gryphis, hic *a griffon.*
Gigas, antis, hic, *a gyant.*
Garamas, antis, hic *an inhabitant of Lybia.*
Grus, gruis, hic or hæc, *a crane.*
Grando, dĭnis, hæc, *haile.*
Gorgon, ŏnis, hæc.
Gingiber, ĕris, hoc, *ginger.*

Hoſtis, is, hic & hæc *an enemy.*
Hydrops, ōpis, hic, *the dropſie.*
Halec, ĕcis, hæc & hoc, [fœmin. habet pluralem, neutrum caret] *a herring.*
Hæres, ēdis, hic & hæc, *an heire.*
Hyems, ĕmis, hæc, *winter.*
Hiſtrix, ĭcis, hæc, *a porcupine.*
Halcyon, ŏnis, hic or hæc, *a kingfiſher.*
Homo, ĭnis, hic & hæc, *a man.*

Hoſpes

Hoſpes, ĭtis, hic & hæc, *a gueſt or hoſte*

Ignis, is, hic, *fire.*

Juvenis, is, hic & hæc, *a young man.*

Jus, jūris, hoc, *right.*

Infans, antis, hic & hæc, *a young child.*

Illex, ēgis, hic & hæc, *a lawleſſe perſon.*

Icon, ŏnis, hæc, *an Image.*

Iter, itineris, hoc, *a journey.*

Imbrex, ĭcis, hic or hæc, *a ſlate.*

Interpres, ĕtis, hic & hæc, *an Interpreter*

Lienis, is, hic, *the milt.*

Lebes, ētis, hic, *a cauldron.*

Limax, ācis, hic or hæc, *a ſhelled ſnaile.*

Linter, lintris, hic or hæc, *a cock-boat.*

Lac, lactis, hoc, *milk*

Lynx, lyncis, hic or hæc, *a certain ſpotted beaſt.*

Laſer, ĕris, hoc, *a certaine herb.*

Ligur, ŭris, hic or hæc, *one of Liguria*

Menſis, is, hic, *a moneth.*

Mater, tris, hæc, *a mother.*

Mos, mōris, hic, *a cuſtome.*

Mus, muris, hic, *a monſe.*

Mons, montis, hic, *a mountaine.*

Mulier, ĕris, hæc, *a woman.*

Magnes, ētis, hic, *a loadſtone.*

Mel, lis, hoc, *honey.*

Marmor, ŏris, hoc, *marble. The ſea.*

Margo, ĭnis, hic or hæc, *the extremity of a thing.*

Martyr, yris, hic & hæc, *a holy martyr.*

Miles, milĭtis, hic & hæc, *a ſouldier.*

Na-

Natalis, is, hic, *ones birth-day.*

Nefrens, endis, hic, *a sucking pigge.*

Nycticorax, ācis, hic, *a night raven.*

Natrix, icis, hic or hæc, *a water serpent.*

*Cicero. Nemo, *ĭnis, hic & hæc, *no body.*

Orbis, is, hic, *any round thing.*

Os, ossis, hoc, *a bone*

Os, ōris, hoc, *the mouth.*

Oriens, entis, hic, *the east.*

Occidens, entis, hic *the west.*

Obex, ĭcis, hic or hæc, *an impediment.*

Onyx, ychis, hic or hæc, *the naile of the hand or toe,* [*it's compounds are of the same gender.*]

Præses, ĭdis, hic & hæc, *a president.*

Princeps, ĭpis, hic & hæc, *a Prince.*

Pugil, ĭlis, hic & hæc, *a champion.*

Præsul, ŭlis, hic & hæc, *a Prelate.*

Pedes, ĭtis, hic & hæc, *a footman.*

Pulvis, ĕris, hic or hæc, *dust.*

Pumex, ĭcis, hic or hæc, *the pumice stone.*

Panis, is, hic, *bread*

Penis, is, hic, *the instrument of generation.*

Piscis, is, hic, *a fish.*

Postis, is, hic, *a door poste.*

Patruelis, is, hic & hæc, *a cosin german*

Perduellis, is, hic & hæc, *a rebell.*

Præs, prædis, hic, *a surety.*

Pons, pontis, hic, *a bridge.*

Phœnix, īcis, hic, *a certaine*

certaine bird.

Pus, pūris, hoc, *corrupt matter in a ſore.*

Python, ōnis, hic or hæc, *proper name of a ſerpent.*

Perdix, īcis, hic or hæc, *a partridge.*

Parens, entis, hic & hæc, *a father or mother.*

Pellex, ĭcis, hæc, *a harlat.*

Pecus, ŭdis, hæc,

Pecus, ŏris, hoc, *cattle.*

Pecten, ĭnis, hic, *a combe.*

Piper, ĕris, hoc, *pepper.*

Papaver, ĕris, hoc, *a weed called poppy.*

Reſtis, is, hic or hæc, *a with.*

Ren, renis, hic, *the kidney.*

Ros, rōris, hic, *dew.*

Rex, regis, hic, *a King.*

Rus, rūris, hoc, *the Countrey.*

Rudens, entis, hic or hæc, *a cable rope*

Ramex, ĭcis, hic or hæc, *a diſeaſe in the belly.*

Senex, ſenis, hic & hæc, *an old perſon.*

Sentis, is, hic, *a thorne.*

Sol, ſōlis, hic, *the ſunne.*

Splen, ſplēnis, hic, *the ſpleene.*

Ser, ſēris, hic, *an inhabitant of Aſia.*

Seps, ſepis, hic, *a ſerpent.* Seps, ſepis hæc, *a hedge.*

Siren, ēnis, hæc, *a meer-maid.*

Soror, ōris, hæc, *a ſiſter.*

Senio, ōnis, hic, *the ſixt point.*

Sermo, ōnis, hic, *ſpeech.*

Samnis, itis, hic, *an inhabitant*

inhabitant of ſome part of Italy.

Serpens, ſerpentis, hic or hæc, *a ſerpent.*

Scrobs, ſcrōbis, hic or hæc, *a ditch.*

Stirps, ſtirpis, hic or hæc, *the trunke of a tree.*

Sacerdos, ſacerdotis, hic & hæc, *a Prieſt.*

Sus, ſŭis, hic & hæc *a hogge.*

Seges, ĕtis, hæc, *ſtanding corne.*

Sindon, ŏnis, hæc, *fine linnen.*

Supellex, ſupellectilis, hath Plur. hæc ſupellectilia, à neutro ſupellectile, *houſehold-ſtuffe.*

Suber, ĕris, hoc, *corke.*

Siſer, ĕris, hoc, *the yellow parſnep.*

Strigil, ilis, hoc, *a horſecombe.*

Struix, ĭcis, hæc, *a heap of many things together.*

Silex, ĭcis, hic or hæc, *a flint.*

Sodālis, is, hic & hæc, *a companion.*

Torris, is, hic, *a firebrand.*

Torquis, is, hic or hæc, *a bracelet.*

Teſtis, is, hic & hæc *a witneſſe.*

Tros, trōis, hic, *a Trojan.*

Thrax, thracis, hic *a Thracian.*

Ternio, ionis, hic, *the third point.*

Torrens, entis, hic, *a full ſtreame.*

Tapes, ētis, hic, *Arras.*

Thorax, ācis, hic, *a breaſt-plate.*

Thus, thūris, hoc, *frankincenſe.*

Teges, ĕtis, hæc, *a matt.*

Tuber

Tuber, ĕris, hoc, *a swelling.*

Verres, is, hic, *a boare.*

Unguis, is, hic, *the naile.*

Vectis, is, hic, *a doore barre.*

Vates, is, hic & hæc *a Prophet.*

Vas, vadis, hic, *a surety.*

Vas, vasis, hoc, *a vessell.*

Uxor, ōris, hæc, *a wife.*

Vervex, ēcis, hic, *a bell weather.*

Ver, vēris, hoc, *the spring time.*

Virgo, ĭnis, hæc, *a maid.*

Verber, ĕris, hoc, *a wand.*

Uber, ĕris, hoc, *a dug.*

Vigil, ĭlis, hic & hæc, *a watchman.*

THe fourth Declenſion is pariſyllabique, of two terminations, [*us* & *u*], of which the latter is proper to neuters.

	Sing.		*Plural.*	
Nom.	*us*, neut. *u*		Nom.	*us*, neut. *ua*
Gen.	* *us*, *u*		Gen.	*uum*
Dat.	*ui*, *u*		Dat.	[a] *ibus*, *ubus*
Acc.	*um*, *u*		Acc.	*us*, neut. *ua*
Voc.	*us* *u*		Voc.	*us*, neut. *ua*
Abl.	*u* *u*		Abl.	[a] *ibus*, *ubus*

* Antiquitus genitivus quartæ in [*uis*] terminabatur. Ter. *Ejus amuis cauſa quæ nunc mortua eſt.* Unde dativus in [*ui*] retinetur: atque propterea evenit [*u*] in genitivo ſingulari per contractionem produci. Ut probabile ſit accuſativum, nominativum & vocativum plurales in [*uis*] olim terminatos, quoniam & iſti caſus ſoli cum dicto genitivo Poetis producuntur. Alia nomina hujus inflexionis genitivum ſecundæ nanciſcuntur apud antiquiores Scriptorum claſſes. Qui & dativis ſingularibus [*i*] finalem Apocopis ſuffurantur; ut, *Pareo metu*, pro *metui*. [a] Dativus & ablativus plurales exeunt ſemper in [*ibus*] præterquam his quæ ſola [*ubus*] habent, *acus*, *lacus*, *artus*, *quercus*, *ſpecus*, *ficus*, *tribus*, *partus*, *veru*, *pecu*, & *queſtibus*, apud Quintil.

Ieſus, accuſativum *Ieſum* habet, in cæteris *Ieſu*.

Currhum pro *currum*, Synæreſis eſt Poetarum.

	Sing.	*Plural.*
Nom.	*hic cultus*	*cultus*
Gen.	*cultus*	*cultuum*
Dat.	*cultui*	*cultibus*
Acc.	*cultum*	*cultus*
Voc.	*cultus*	*cultus*
Abl.	*cultu*	*cultibus*

Nom.

Sing.		*Plural.*
Nom. *hoc*	*genu.*	Nom. *genua*
Gen.		Gen. *genuum*
Dat.		Dat. *genibus*
Acc.		Acc. *genua*
Voc.		Voc. *genua*
Abl.		Abl. *genibus*

All verball nounes formed from the Supines of verbs, are maſculine, as, *queſtus, partus*: and other nounes in [*us*] are of the ſame gender.

EXCEPT. 1.

Domus, ficus, [a fig], *acus, colus, porticus, idus, manus, nurus, ſocrus, tribus,* and *anus*, are feminine.

2. *Penus, ſpecus*, are maſculine or feminine: none of this termination are neuter.

THe fifth Declenſion hath but one termination, and all words of this Declenſion are feminine, except *meridies* which is maſculine, and *dies* which is doubtfull in the ſingular, and maſculine alone in the plurall.

	Sing.	Plural.
Nom.	es	Nom. es
Gen.	ei	Gen. erum
Dat.	ei	Dat. ebus
Acc.	em	Acc. es
Voc.	es	Voc. es
Abl.	e	Abl. ebus
Nom.	hic or hæc dies	Nom. dies
Gen.	diei	Gen. dierum
Dat.	diei	Dat. diebus
Acc.	diem	Acc. dies
Voc.	dies	Voc. dies
Abl.	die	Abl. diebus

In genitivo singulari legitur *dies*, *dii*, *die*, pro *diei*. Quædam tertiæ declinationis in has terminationes olim inflectebantur, ut, *fames*, *ei*, unde *fame*, *e* productum habet *Martialis*.

Generall Rules of the Gender of Nouns indifferent to all Declensions.

1. 1. NAmes of Men, Gentile Gods, Rivers, Winds, and the Months of the yeare, are of the masculine gender.

2. 2. To the feminine belong names of Women, Gentile Goddesses, of Countries, Cities, and Trees.

Except. 1. *Agragas*, *Sulmo*, are masculine, *Argos*, *Tybur*, *Præneste*, neuter, *Anxur* both masculine and neuter.

2. Names

2. Names of Cities and Trees, and whatſoever other words ending in [*um*] are neuter, as, *Brunduſium*, *Byzantium*.

3. *Pinaſter* and *oleaſter* are maſculine, and all names of Trees of that termination.

4. *Siler*, *ſuber*, *thus*, *robur*, *acer*, neuter.

3. All Aptote ſubſtantives are of the neuter gender: ſo all nounes in [*um*.] 3.

The gender of Beaſts, Birds and Fiſhes, whoſe both ſexes are ſignified under one article, is to be knowne according to the rules and terminations of the Declenſions.

A Synopsis of all the Terminations of the severall Declensions in the singular number.

Gen.	æ	i	is	us	ēi
Dat.	æ	o	i	uī	ēi
Acc.	am	um	em, im	um	em
Voc.	*like the nominative in the most**				
Abl.	a	o	e, i	u	e

* *Viz.* All but masculines in [us] of the second Declension, & greek nounes in [as & es] of the first, which make the vocative in [a]

Plurall Number.

N. V.	æ	i,	a	es, a	us, ūa	ee
Gen.	arum	orum	um, iū	üum	erū
Da. Ab.	is	is	bus	ub[a]	ib[a]	eb[a]
Acc.	as	os a	es	a	us ua	es

A collection of Irregular Nounes.

THese masculines are neuter in the plurall, *Maenalus, Dindymus, Ismarus, Tartarus, Taygetus, Tenarus, Massicus, Gargarus*: But *jocus, loous, avernus, sibilus*, in the plurall are masculine and neuter.

2. *Pergamus, supellex*, are feminine in the singular, and neuter in the plurall.

3. *Argos* and *Cœlum*, are neuter in the singular, and masculine in the plurall.

4. *Rastrum, frænum, filum, capistrum*, are neuter in the singular; and in the plurall, masculine and neuter.

Nundinum, Epulum, Delicium, are feminine in the plurall. *Balneum* hath both *balneæ* and *balnea* in the plurall.

§.

These have no case, * *Instar, fas, pondo*, [a *nequam, opus,*] *nil, nihil, Tempe, tot, quot.* b Cardinall numbers from three to a thousand.

*mane adverbium communiter dictum usurpatur substantivè, ut, *Primo mane; multo mane:* sic autem est indeclinabile [a Adjectiva sunt.] Adjectiva aptota adeò multa, ut, non opus sit ea apponi quæ non convenienter possint. b As *quadringinti, septingintæ*, when they are Substantive are Aptote, but are sometime turned into Adjectives, and declined, as, *quinginti, quinginta, quinginta. Mille* adjectivum indeclinabile est, significat numerum numeratum. Sed in usu est *mille*, substantivum in sing. in plural. *millia, ium, ibus*, numerum numeratum significans.

Nauci, gummi, frugi.

Nounes ending in [*i*], and nounes in [*u*], yet moſt that end in [*u*] have all caſes in the plurall.

Theſe have one caſe alone. *Injuſſu, juſſu, permiſſu, promptu, inficias, noctu, natu, ingratiis.*

Theſe have two caſes. *Fors forte, ſponte ſponte, aſtu, aſtus* in the plurall; *ſuppetiæ ſuppetias, tantundem tantidem, repetundarum repetundis, impetis impete:* but *plus pluris, vicem vice,* * *verberis verbere, jugeris jugere,* theſe foure are declined regularly in the plurall.

* Reperitur & *verber* diverſo ſignificatu, ipſum ſcipionem ſignificans, nam *verberis ictum ſcipionis.* Lucan, verò Bruti prætoria puppis *Verberibus ſeniis agitur.*

Theſe have three caſes onely. *Ambage, ambages, ambagibus. Precis, precem, prece. Opis, opem, ope.* But are intire in the plurall; yet *Opes* changes ſignification.

Vis wanteth the dative alone, its plurall is *vires virium.*

§.

Proper names of men, and rivers, and ſuch whoſe ſignification is not plurall, have not that number: as, *Cato, Mars, Roma, Tagus.*

So names of grain and metall, herbs and

and moiſt things, which yet ſometimes are uſed, by Authors, plurall.

Theſe maſculines want the plurall: *Heſperus, veſper, pontus, nemo, fimus, ſanguis, æther, penus, limus.*

And theſe feminines: *Pubes, ſalus, ſalio, tuſsis, indoles, pix, humus, lues, quies, ſitis, fuga, cholera, fames, ſenecta, juventus, bilis, ſtultitia, invidia, deſidia, ſapientia.*

Theſe neuters: *Lethum, ſexium, cœnum, barathrum, ſalum, juſtitium, virus, vitrum, viſcum, penum, nihilum, ver, lac, gluten, halec, gelu, jubar, ſolium.*

Theſe forme the three like caſes onely in the plurall. *Forum, far, hordeum, thus, mel, mulſum, defrutum, ſoboles, labes.* And all words of the fifth Declenſion, beſides, *res, ſpecies, facies, acies, dies:* which five want no caſe in the plurall.

Theſe maſculines want the ſingular: *manes, majores, menſes* [fœminei], *minores, antes, cancelli, faſti, liberi, lemures, natales* [parentage], *penates, aborigines.* And Places of the plurall: as, *Locri, Gabii, &c.*

And theſe feminines: *Idus, induciæ, minæ, mannubia, antiæ, inſidiæ, nonæ, nugæ, excubiæ,*

*excubiæ, Calendæ, tricæ, thermæ, cunæ, *quisquiliæ, exequiæ, diræ, feriæ, inferiæ, plagæ, [nets], lactes, valvæ, primitiæ, parcæ, divitiæ, Athenæ, Thebæ, tenebræ, nuptiæ, reliquiæ, furiæ, literæ, vigiliæ.

* Quisquilia apud Plautum legitur.

And these neuters. *Lustra, tesqua, arma, præcordia, castra, mapalia, mœnia, munia, bellaria, rostra, sponsalia, exta, cunabula, crepundia, magnalia.* With names of Feasts, as, *Palilia, Bacchanalia, &c.*

Laurus, quercus, pinus, domus, colus, lacus, angiportus: So *ficus* and *cornus* (when they are names of trees,) are declined upon the second and fourth Declensions.

ADjectives of three terminations are declined after the first and second Declensions.

N.	*sanus, a, um*	N.	*sani, æ, a.*
G.	*sani, æ, i*	G.	*sanorum, arum, orũ*
D.	*sano, æ, o*	D.	*sanis*
A.	*sanũ, am, um*	A.	*sanos, as, a*
V.	**sane, a, um*	V.	*sani, æ, a*
A.	*sano, â, o*	A.	*sanis*

* Mem forms mi in the masculine.

So

So are theſe Pronounes declined. *Meus*, *tuus*, *ſuus*, *noſter*, *veſter*, of which, *tuus* and *ſuus*, want the vocative caſe; and it is commonly ſaid ſo of *veſter*.

There are certaine adjectives which make the genitive ſingular in [*ius*], and the dative in [*i*]; but in the other caſes differ not.

Nom. *ſolus*, *a*, *um*
Gen. *ſolius*
Dat. *ſoli*, &c.

So are declined * *unus* and *totus*; and alſo theſe, *ullus*, *alter*, *uter*, (with its compounds as *neuter*) which foure laſt want the vocative caſe.

* *Unus* etiamſi ſemper ſingulariter ſignificet, pluraliter tamen inflectitur, quotiescunque nomini ſingulari numero deſtituto jungitur.

After this manner *Ipſe* is declined: likewiſe *iſte*, *alius* and *ille*, which make the neuter gender ſingular in the three like caſes, *iſtud*, *aliud*, and *illud*; and all foure want the vocative caſe.

Ambo and *duo* have a peculiar forme of declenſion.

Plural.

Nom. *duo*, *æ*, *o*
Gen. *duorum*, *duarum*, *orum*
Dat. *duobus*, *abus*, *obus*
Acc. * *duos*, *duas*, *o*
Voc. *duo*, *æ*, *o*
Abl. *duobus*, *abus*, *obus*

* Reperitur & [*duo*] in maſculino, ita & [*ambo*]

Ad-

Adjectives of three Articles are declined after the third declension.

Sing.	*Plural.*
N. *hic, hæc & hoc ferax*	N. *hi & hæ feraces & hæc feracia*
G. *hujus feracis*	G. *horum, harum, horum, feracium*
D. *huic feraci*	D. *his feracibus*
A. *hunc & hanc feracem, & hoc ferax.*	A. *hos et has feraces, et hæc feracia*
V. *ô ferax*	V. *ô feraces, et ô feracia*
A. *hoc, hac & hoc feraci*	A. *his feracibus.*

Ad hanc formam inflectuntur gentilia, *nostras, vestras, cujas*, nisi quod neutrum sit *nostrate, &c.* & ablativum habent *nostrate* vel *i, &c.*

Adjectives which have two terminations in the nominative, *viz.* which form the neuter singular in [*e*] have but one termination in the ablative; except *nostras, vestras, cujas*: others which increase in the genitive, have in the ablative both [*e* and *i*]; so Participles.

But adjectives of the comparative degree, have both [*e* and *i*] in the ablative, and forme the nominative plurall in [*ra*] and the genitive in [*rum*] not [*ium*].

Nom

N. *hic & hæc pinguis & hoc pingue*	N. *hi & hæ pingues & hæc pinguia*
G. *hujus pinguis*	G. *horum, harum, horum, pinguium*
D. *huic pingui*	D. *his pinguibus*
A. *hunc & hanc pinguem & hoc pingue*	A. *hos & has pingues et hæc pinguia*
V. *ô pinguis & ô pingue*	V. *ô pingues & ô pinguia*
A. *ab hoc, hac & hoc pingui*	A. *his pinguibus*

There are alſo nounes which are adjective in ſignification, but are declined onely with two articles, like nounes of the common of two: Such as *pauper, puber, uber, dives, degener, inops, ſuperſtes, locuples, ſoſpes, tricuſpis, inquies, præceps, deſes, vecors, exors, quadrupes, bipes*, &c.

Adjectives are varied into two degrees of Compariſon.

The Comparative is formed of the firſt caſe of his Poſitive that ends in [*i*], by putting to [*or* and *us*], as of *candidi, hic & hæc candidior & hoc candidius*. Of *pingui, hic & hæc pinguior & hoc pinguius*.

The Superlative is formed of the firſt caſe of his Poſitive that ends in [*is*] by putting to [*ſimus*]; of *feracis, feraciſſimus, pinguis pinguiſſimus, candidi candidiſſimus*.

Except.

Except. 1. If the Positive end in [*er*] the Superlative is formed by putting to [*rimus*], *dexter dexterrimus.*

Dexter, habet præterea *dexterimus*, ut *maturus, maturimus, & maturissimus.* A *dico, loquor, volo, facio*, in compositione derivata, Comparativum & Superlativum à Participiis præsentis mutuantur, ut *Maledicus, entior, entissimus*: verum *benefaciens loquior*, & similia in *Plautinis* occurrunt Dramatis. *Piissimus, pientissimus, impiissimus, tristissimus, perpetuissimus, multissimus, exiguissimus*, & aliusmodi cætera parcius usurpentur.

In his nulla constans est ratio, *Vetus veterior veterrimus, deterior deterrimus, Nequam nequior nequissimus, Inclytus inclytissimus, optimus optimior, ocyor ocyssimus, novus novissimus, adolescens adolescentior, potior potissimus, longinquus longinquior, meritus meritissimus, sinister sinisterior, juvenis junior, senex senior.*

2. *Humilis* formes *humillimus, similis simillimus, facilis facillimus, gracilis gracillimus, agilis agillimus, docilis docillimus.*

3. If a vowell come before [*us*] the adjective is not compared, but the comparison is supplied by *magis* and *maximè*: as, *Idoneus, magis idoneus, maximè idoneus.* Which adverbs may be joyned to adjectives otherwise compared: as *tristis, magis tristis, maximè tristis.*

4. The degrees of comparison in some are borrowed: *Bonus, melior, optimus. Malus, pejor, pessimus. Magnus major, maximus. Parvus, minor, minimus. Multus plurimus, multa plurima multum plus plurimum.*

Pronoun

Pronoune.

THere are seventeen Pronounes, *Ego tu, sui, ille, ipse,* [a] *iste, hic, is, qui* and *quis, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras:* whereof foure only have the vocative case, *tu, meus, noster* and *nostras.*

[a] *Ille* & *hic* componuntur & habent nominativum, accusativum & ablativum & in neutro *istoc* vel *istuc.*

The English Pronoune [*his*] is expressed sometimes by the possessive *suus*, sometimes by the demonstrative [*ejus or illius*]. It is reciprocall when it is as much as to say [*his owne*], but is expressed by the demonstrative, when it standeth for [*of him*] The souldier lost his life, but redeemed his that stood next. *Vitam suam amisit miles, illius qui juxta fuit redemit.*

Singular		*Plurall*	
Nom.	*ego*	Nom.	*nos* (*nostri*
Gen.	*mei*	Gen.	*nostrum vel*
Dat.	*mihi*	Dat.	*nobis*
Acc.	*me*	Acc.	*nos*
Abl.	*me*	Abl.	*nobis*

Egomet is declined by suffixing [*met*] to every variation, as *mihimet, nosmet:* and likewise *tumet*, but *tute* is declined in the nominative, accusative, vocative alone, and wants the plurall.

Sing.		*Plur.*	
Nom.	*tu*	Nom.	*vos* (*vestri*
Gen.	*tui*	Gen.	*vestrum vel*
Dat.	*tibi*	Dat.	*vobis*
Acc.	*te*	Acc.	*vos*
Voc.	*ô tu*	Voc.	*ô vos*
Abl.	*te*	Abl.	*vobis*

Sing.

Singulariter and *pluraliter*.

[*se*] apud *Ter.* usurpatur pro [*eam*] * Orare jussit si se ames hera, jam ut ad sese veniat.

Nom.	*caret*
Gen.	*sui*
Dat.	*sibi*
Acc.	*se*
Abl.	*se*

Nom.	*hic, hæc, hoc*	Nom.	*hi, hæ, hæc*
Gen.	*hujus*	Gen.	*horum, harũ*
Dat.	*huic*	Dat.	*his* (*horum*
Acc.	*hunc, hanc, hoc*	Acc.	*hos, has, hæc*
Abl.	*hoc, hac, hoc*	Abl.	*his*

Ibus pro *eis* habet *Plaut.* *Ibus* numerem stipendium.

Nom.	*is, ea, id*	No.	*ii, eæ, ea*
Gen.	*ejus*	Ge.	*eorum, earũ, eorũ*
Dat.	*ei*	Da.	*iis* or *eis*
Acc.	*eum, eam, id*	Ac.	*eos, eas, ea*
Abl.	*eo, ea, eo*	Abl.	*iis* or *eis*

The compound *Idem* is thus declined, by adding [*dem*] to every case, *Isdem* is masculine, *Idem* is masculine and neuter.

Qui fœminino *Plaut. Amphit.* Patera aureâ, qui Pterela potare rex solitus: & masculinum *Plaut.* Annum hunc ne cum quiquam alio fiet.

N.	*qui, quæ, quod*	N.	*qui, quæ, quæ*
G.	*cujus*	G.	*quorum, quarum, quorum*
D.	*cui*	D.	*quibus, queis*
Ac.	*quem, quam, quod*	Ac.	*quos, quas, qu*
A.	*quo, qua, quo* or *qui*	A.	*quibus* or *qu*

S

So is *Quis* declined, whether Interrogative or Indefinite, onely in the neuter singular it formes *Quid*.

The Compound *Quisquis* is thus declined.

Nom.	*quisquis*, *quicquid*,	A. *quicquid*.	A	*quoque* *quaqua* *quoque*

Ecquis, *nequis*, *aliquis*, *nunquis*, *siquis*, forme the neuter purall and feminine singular in the nominative [*qua*], not *quæ*; *Siqua fœmina*, *Nequa pericula*, Other compounds varie not.

Duos casus habet, *e ecum*, *eccam*, *eccos*, *eccas*, ita *ellum*, *Hiccine* in singulari inflexum, neutrum solummodo in plurali cernitur.

Pte apponitur quibusdam ablativis, ut, *meapte*, &c.

Obliqui casus pronominum *hic*, *ille*, *iste*, quoties in *s* clauduntur, *ce* adjectum habent, *hujusce*, *hisce*, &c.

Verb.

A Verb is declined with Mood and Tense, and betokeneth doing, as, *Amo*, I love: or suffering, as, *Amor*, I am loved: or being, as, *Sum*, I am.

Such as have persons are called Personals; they which have no persons, are called Impersonals.

There are foure kinds. Active ends in [*o*]; Passive in [*or*]; Neuter in [*o* or *m*]; signifieth actively or Passively, and

cannot receive paſſive termination, except when they are Impersonall in the paſſive voice, as *pugnatur*, *fletur*, *certatur*. A verb Deponent ends in [*or*] like the paſſive, but yet ſignifieth doing: and ſome verbs deponent ſignifie doing or ſuffering in the ſame word: as, *Collegæ meo laus impertitur*. And we ſay, *Collegam meum laudo impertior*.

Adipiſcor in ſignificatione paſſiva uſus eſt *Laus*. "*Non artis, verum ingenii adipiſcitur ſapientia*. Et apud *Horatium* participium à *modulor* deductum paſſivam induit ſignificationem, "*Lesbio primùm modulate civi*.

THere are foure Moods. The Indicative either ſheweth a reaſon or asketh a queſtion.

The Imperative intreateth or commandeth.

The Potentiall in the Engliſh hath theſe ſignes which are not expreſſed in Latine, *may*, *can*, *might*, *would*, *ſhould*, *could*, or *ought*. In latine an adverb of wiſhing as, *utinam*; or ſome conjunction, as, *cum*, joyned with it. *Cum amarem*, becauſe, or although I loved.

Infinitive ſignifieth to doe, ſuffer, or to be; and hath neither number, nor perſon, nor nominative caſe before it, but this ſigne, *to*.

Verbs signifie with difference of time,
- Past, expressed in
  - Præterimperfect tense speaketh of the time lately past; as, *Amabam*, I loved or did love.
  - Præterperfect, speaketh of the time perfectly past, with the sign, *have*; as, *Amavi*, I have loved.
  - Præterpluperfect speaketh of the time more then perfectly past, with the signe *had*; as, *Amaveram*, I had loved.
- That now is, in the Present tense; as, *Amo*, I love.
- That is to come in the Future, with the signe, *shall* or *will*; as, *Amabo*, I shall or will love.

They are declined in both numbers with three persons. *Ego amo*, I love, *tu amas*, thou loveſt, *ille amat*, he loveth. *Plur. nos amamus*, we love, *vos amatis*, ye love, *illi amant*, they love.

Verbs have foure Conjugations.

The firſt hath the Characteriſtique [*a*] long before [*re* and *ris*], as *amâre*. Except *dare*, and its compounds.

The ſecond hath [*e*] long before [*re* and *ris*], as, *habêre*, *haberis*.

The third hath [*e*] ſhort before [*re* and *ris*], as *legĕre*, *legeris*.

The fourth hath [*i*] long before [*re* and *ris*], as *venîre*. Except *potîrer*, from *potior*.

Voco, as, vocavi, vocare, vocandi, vocans, vocatum, vocaturus, to call.

Teneo, tenes, tenui, tenere, tenendi, tenens, tentum, tenturus, to hold.

Jungo, jungis, junxi, jungere, jungendi, jungens, junctum, junctūrus, to joyne.

Punio, is, ivi, ire, puniendi, puniens, punitum, puniturus, to puniſh.

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, ferens, latum, laturus, to beare or ſuffer.

From the Preſent tenſe of the Indicative mood, are formed the Preſent tenſe and Præterimperfect tenſe of all other moods: and the Præterimperfect and Future tenſe of the Indicative, and the Præter-

Præterperfect tenſe of the ſame mood. But from the Præterperfect is formed the Præterperfect tenſe and Præterpluperfect, and future tenſe of all other moods; the Supines Active and Paſſive, and alſo the Præterpluperfect tenſe of the Indicative.

Indicative mood.

Preſent tenſe.

Voco, as, at	amus, atis, ant	Fero, fers, fert *Pl.* ferimus, fertis, ferunt. Edo, *make* edis *or* es, edit *or* eſt, editis, *or* eſtis.
Teneo, es, et	emus, etis, ent	
Jungo, is, it	imus, itis, unt	
Punio, is, it	imus, itis, iunt	

Præterimperfect.

Vocabam Tenebam Jungebam Puniebam	bas, bat. *Pl.* bamus, batis, bant	Eo *and* queo *make* ibam *&* quibam.

Præterperfect.

Vocavi Tenui Junxi Punivi.	iſti, it. *Pl.* imus iſtis, êrunt, *or* êre.

Praterpluperfect.

Vocaveram Tenueram Junxeram Puniveram	ras, rat. *Pl.*	ramus, ratis, rant.

Future.

Eo and *queo* make *ibo* and *quibo.*

Vocabo Tenebo	bis, bit. *Pl.*	bimus, bitis, bunt.
Jungam Puniam	es, et. *Pl.*	emus, etis, ent.

Imperative mood.

From *edo* is formed *es esto ede edito, edat, esto, edito,* [illegible] *edamus, edite, este, estote, editote, edant edunto. Fio* in the singular formes *fito, Fero* hath *fer,* & *Dico, duco, facio, dic, duc, fac.* for *dice,* &c. *Fero* also formes *ferto, ferte, fertote. N.B.* The English of those tenses and persons which are wanting in the Imperative mood, are usually expressed by the Present tense, and future of the Potentiall. For other differences of time cannot be Imperative. So *jungat, jungamus,* and *jungant*: and likewise in the other Conjugations. The first person also may be expressed by the Potentiall as, "*Disperam si non hic Decianus erit.* So the second, *Ovid. Mala posse pati non ulla putetis*——*Corpora*

Voca, Vocato,	ato.	*Pl.*	ate, atote,	anto.
Tene, Teneto,	eto.	*Pl.*	ete, etote,	ento.
Junge, jungito,	ito.	*Pl.*	ite, itote,	unto.
Puni, punito,	ito.	*Pl.*	ite, itote,	iunto.

Potentiall

Potentiall mood.

Present tense.

Vocem, es, et. *Pl.* emus, etis, ent.
Teneam,
Jungam, as, at. *Pl.* amus, atis, ant.
Puniam,

Legitur in hoc tempore, *edim* & *comedim* apud Plaut. Ità *ausim* non rarò ab *audeo* formatur.

Preterimperfect.

Vocarem,
Tenerem,
Jungerem, res, ret. *Pl.* remus, retis, rent.
Punirem,

Fero formes *ferrem, res, ret.* &c. *Edo*, besides *ederem*, hath *essem, ses, set*, &c.

Preterperfect.

Vocaverim,
Tenuerim,
Junxerim, ris, rit. *Pl.* rĭmus, rĭtis, rint.
Puniverim,

Preterpluperfect.

Vocavissem,
Tenuissem,
Junxissem, ses, set. *Pl.* semus, setis, sent.
Punivissem,

* In hoc tempore & præterito, pro *fecero* & *fecerim* usurpatur: *faxo, faxim, it, it* Pl. *int.* Ita *jusso* pro *jussero*, & *excessis* pro *excesseris*, & infinita alia apud Comœdos.

Future.

Vocavero *
Tenuero,
Junxero, ris, rit. *Pl.* rĭmus, rĭtis, rint
Punivero

Infinitive mood.

Preſent tenſe.

Edo formes *edere* and *eſſe*, *Fero* formes *ferre*.

Vocare.
Tenere.
Jungere.
Punire.

Preterperfect and *Preterpluperfect.*

Vocaviſſe.
Tenuiſſe.
Junxiſſe.
Puniviſſe.

Gerunds.

Eo and *queo*, have *eundi*, *queundi*, &c. but *ambiendi*, *ambiendo*.

Vocandi,	do,	dum.
Tenendi,	do,	dum.
Jungendi,	do,	dum.
Puniendi,	do,	dum.

The Active Supine.

Vocatum.
Tentum.
Junctum.
Punitum.

Edo formes *eſtum eſu*, and *eſtum eſu*: and *comedo*, *comeſtum*, *eſu*, *expeſtum*, *eſu*. Other compounds have *eſum*, *eſu*, alone.

Participle

Participle of the Present tense.

Vocans.
Tenens.
Jungens.
Puniens.

Are declined like adjectives of three Aticles, hic, hæc & hoc, vocans. Gen. vocantis, &c.

Composita ab [eo] *habent* [*iens*] *nomitivo, genitivum* [euntis,] *ut* rediens, redeuntis.

Participle of the Future in rus.

Vocaturus.
Tenturus.
Junćturus.
Puniturus.

Are declined like Adjectives of three terminations.

The Future of the Indicative mood is expressed by the Participle in [*rus*,] and the Infinitive [*esse*,] *vocaturum esse*, to call hereafter, *junćturum esse*, to joyne hereafter.

Passive Voice.

Note that in English the Auxiliary verb [to be] *with its variations, is a perpetuall signe of the Passive voice.*

VOcor, aris *or* are, vocari, vocatu, vocatus, vocandus. *To be called.*

Teneor,

Teneor, eris *or* ere, teneri, tentu, tentus, tenendus. *To be held.*

Jungor, eris *or* ere, jungi, junctu, junctus, jungenduss *To be joyned.*

Punior, iris *or* ire, puniri, punitu, punitus, puniendus. *To be punished.*

Feror, ferris *or* ferre, ferri, latu, latus, ferendus. *To be borne or suffered.*

Indicative mood.

Present tense.

Vocor, āris, *or* āre, atur. *Pl.* amur, amini, antur.
Tenеor, ēris *or* ēre, etur. *Pl.* emur, emini, entur.
Jungor, ĕris *or* ĕre, ĭtur. *Pl.* ĭmur, imini, untur.
Punior, īris *or* īre, ītur. *Pl.* imur, imini, iuntur.
Feror, ferris *or* ferre, fertur. *Pl.* ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

Preterimperfect.

Vocabar
Tenebar baris *or* bare, batur. *Pl.* bamur,
Jungebar bamini, bantur.
Puniebar

Words of Passive Conjugation form not the Preterperfect nor Preterpluperfect tense in the Indicative mood: nor the Preterperfect, Preterpluperfect, or Future tense of the Potentiall and Infinitive, but expresse those differences of time

time by the Participle of the Præter tense, and the auxiliary [*Sum*] formed into the severall tenses respectively, save that the Present tense of [*Sum*] expresseth the time newly past, and that by vertue of the Participle.

Future.

Vocabor beris *or* bere, bitur. *Pl.* bimur.
Tenebor bimini, buntur.
Jungar êris *or* êre, etur. *Pl.* emur, emi-
Puniar ni, entur.

Imperative mood.

Present tense.

Vocare vocator	ator.	*Pl.*	amini aminor	antor.
Tenere tenetor	etor.	*Pl.*	emini eminor	entor.
Jungere jungitor	itor.	*Pl.*	imini iminor	untor.
Punire punitor	itor.	*Pl.*	imini iminor	iuntor.

Ferer formes *ferre, fertor,* &c.

Potentiall mood.

Present tense.

Vocer, eris *or* ere, etur. *Pl.* emur, emini, entur.

Tenear

Tenear
Jungar aris *or* are, atur. *Pl.* amur, ami-
Puniar ni, antur.

Preterimperfect.

Vocarer
Tenerer reris *or* rere, retur. *Pl.* remur,
Jungerer remini, rentur.
Punirer

Of Feror *is formed* ferrer, ferreris *or* ferrere, retur, *&c.*

Infinitive mood.

Present tense, and Preterimperfect.

Vocari
Teneri
Jungi Ferri *of* feror.
Puniri

The Preterimperfect tense and Preterpluperfect tense are expressed by [*esse*] or [*fuisse*] joyned with the Participle of the Preter tense. The Future by the Active Supine, and the Passive Infitive [*iri,*] or by the Participle in [*dus,*] and the verb [*esse,*] *Vocatum iri, vel vocandum esse,* to be called hereafter. And the Participle in all Conjunctions with the auxiliary Verb in Impersonals is used

uſed abſolutely in the neuter gender; but in Perſonals it agreeth with the word that ſignifieth the ſufferer, in caſe, gender, and number. *Fortiter pugnatum eſt à Catilinariis. Caſtra Catilinariorum poſtquam fuſa eſſet eorum acies, direpta ſunt.*

Paſsive Supine.

Vocatu
Tentu
Junctu
Punitu.

Participle of the Preter tenſe.

Vocatus
Tentus
Junctus
Punitus.

Are declined like Adjectives of three terminations.

Participle in dus, *of the future tenſe.*

Vocandus
Tenendus
Jungendus
Puniendus.

Declined with three terminations.

Becauſe the want of ſome tenſes in the Paſsive, is to be ſupplied by the Verb [ſum] *joyned with a Participle, the forming of it, and the anomalous Compound followeth.*

Sum, es, fui, eſſe, futurus, *to be.*

Poſſum,

Poſſum, potes, potui, poſſe, potens, *to may or can, or to be able.*

Indicative mood. Preſent tenſe.

Sum, es, eſt. *Pl.* ſumus, eſtis, ſunt.
Poſſum, potes, poteſt. *Pl.* poſſumus, poteſtis, poſſunt.

Preterimperfect.

Eram eras, erat. *Pl.* eramus, eratis,
Poteram erant.

Preterperfect.

Fui üiſti, üit. *Pl.* üimus, üiſtis, üêrunt
Potui *or* üêre.

Preterpluperfect.

Fueram
Potueram ras, rat. *Pl.* ramus, ratis, rant.

Future.

Ero
Potero eris, erit. *Pl.* erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imperative mood. Preſent tenſe.

Es eſto. *Pl.* eſte eſtote. ſunto.

Potentiall mood. Preſent tenſe.

Sim
Poſſim ſis, ſit. *Pl.* ſimus, ſitis, ſint.

Eſſem

Preterimperfect.

*Eſſem *or* forem, res, ret. *Pl.* remus, tis, rẽt **Sim, ſes, ſet Pl. ſimus, &c.*
Poſſem ſes, ſet. *Pl.* ſemus, ſetis, ſent

Preterperfect.

Fuerim
Potuerim eris, erit. *P.* erimus, eritis, erint.

Preterpluperfect.

Fuiſſem
Potuiſſem ſes, ſet. *Pl.* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Future.

Fuero eris, erit. *Pl.* erimus, eritis,
Potuero erint.

Infinitive mood.

Preſent tenſe and *Preterimperfect.*

Eſſe
Poſſe *ſometime* Poteſſe.

Preterperfect and *Preterpluperfect.*

Fuiſſe
Potuiſſe.

Future. Fore. Poſſum *wants it.*

Participle of the Preſent tenſe from Poſſum Potens *Participle of the Future from* Sum. Futurus.

Volo

Volo *and its Compounds*, *and* Fio, *forme all tenses and persons after the third Conjugation, except these which follow.*

Volo, vis, volui, velle, volendi, volens, *to be willing.*

Nolo, nonvis, nollui, nolle, nolendi, nolens, *to be willing.*

Malo, mavis, malui, malle, malendi, malens, *to be more willing.*

Indicative mood.

Present tense.

Volo, * vis, vult. *Pl.* volumus, vultis, volunt.

Si vis, in sis, si vultis in sultis, contrahitur apud Comicos

Nolo, nonvis, nonvult. *Pl.* nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.

Malo, mavis, mavult. *Pl.* malumus, mavultis, malunt.

Volo *and* malo, *have no Imperative mood.*

Nolo *formes*

Noli, nolito. *Pl.* nolite, nolitote.

Potentiall mood.

Present tense.

Velim

Nolim lis, lit. *Pl.* limus, litis, lint

Malim

Preter-

Preterimperfect.

Vellem
Nollem les, let, *Pl.* lemus, letis, lent.
Mallem

Infinitive mood.

Present tense and Preterimperfect. Velle
Nolle
Malle.

§.

Fio, fis, fieri, factus, faciendus, *to be made or done.*

Indicative mood.

Present tense.

Fio, fis, fit. *Pl.* fimus, fitis, fiunt.

N.B. *The Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect of the Indicative mood, and the same tenses with the future of the Potentiall and Infinitive moods, are expressed by the Participle* factus *and* faciendus, *after the manner of Verbs Passive of the same tenses.*

Imperative mood.

Present tense.

Fito tu, fito ille. *Pl.* fite fitote, fiunto.

Infinitive mood. Present tense.

Fieri.

IMperſonals are declined through all moods and tenſes upon the third perſon ſingular alone. *Pœnitet, pœnitebat, pœnituit, pœnituerat, pœnitebit. Pœniteat, pœnituerit, pœnituerit, pœnituiſſet, pœnituerit, pœnitere, pœnituiſſe. Sternitur, ſternebatur, ſtratum eſt vel fuit, ſtratum erat vel fuerat, ſternetur, &c.* They want Gerunds and Supines.

Rules of Verbs.

The Preterperfect tenſe of every Verb is formed of the firſt and ſecond perſon ſingular of the Preſent tenſe of the Indicative.

Firſt Conjugation.

Verbs that have [*as*] in the Preſent tenſe, forme the Preterperfect in [*avi*,] as, *amas, amavi*; *voca, vocavi.*

Second Conjugation.

[*Es*] in the Preſent tenſe, forms [*ui*] in the Præterperfect, as, *doces, docui.* But Verbs ending in [**geo*] with [*l* or *r*] next before, are formed in [*ſi*;] and [*veo*] is turned into [*vi*] in the Preterperfect.

* *Fulgeo, tergeo*, legitur & *fulgo*, ſic *tergo* aliquando.

Third

Third Conjugation.

Verbs of this Conjugation that end in [*bo*], make the Preterperfect changing [*bo*] into [*bi.*] *Co* makes *ci. Do, di. Go, xi,* [but with *l* or *r* before it, *ſi.*] *Ho, xi. Lo, lui. Mo, mui. No, vi. Po, pſi. Quo, qui. Re, ui, So, ſivi, Sco, vi. To, ti. Vo, vi. Xo, xui. Cio, ci. Dio, di. Gio, gi. Pio, pi. Rio, ri. Tio, ſi. Uo, ui. Ecto, exi.*

Fourth Conjugation.

Verbs of this Conjugation form the Preterperfect changing [*io* or *ui*] into [*ivi.*]

Supines are formed of the Preterperfect tenſe, changing the laſt ſyllable according to the following rule in every Conjugation.

Bi, in the Preterperfect receives [*tum*] in the Supines. *Ci* is changed into *ctum. Di, li, ri, ſi*, into *ſum. Pſi* and *pi, ptum. Mi, ui, ti, vi*, into *tum. Ui, itum.* but if the Preſent tenſe end in [*uo,*] the Supines change [*ui*] into [*utum.*] *Xi*, is changed into *ctum.*

These words underwritten are excepted from all the former rules, either in Preterperfect, or Supines, or both.

Ardeo, êre, arsi, arsum, *to burne.*
Augeo, êre, auxi, auctum, *to increase*
Ago, ĕre, egi, actum *to doe.*
Amicio, îre, amicui, *or* amicivi, amictum; *to cloath.*
Alo, ĕre, alui, altum, *or* alitum, *to nourish.*
Crepo, âre, crepui, crepitum, *to make a noise, as of cracking.*
Cubo, âre, cubui, cubitum, *to lye downe.*
Cieo, êre, civi, citum, *to summon.*
Cumbo, ĕre, *cubui *cubitum, *to lye downe.*
Cedo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *to yeeld.*
Claudo, ĕre, clausi, clausum, *to shut.*
*Cello, ĕre, ceculi, culsum, *to breake.*
Como, ĕre, compsi, comptum, *to kemb.*
Cerno, ĕre, * crevi, cretum, *to see.*
Coquo, ĕre, coxi, coctum, *to boile.*
Capesso, ĕre, capessi & capessivi, capessum & capessitum, *to take in hand.*
Cupio, ĕre, cupivi, cupitum, *to desire.*
Cœpio, ĕre, cœpi, cœptum, *to begin.*
Caveo, êre, cavi, cautum, *to beware.*
Consulo, ĕre, consului, consultum, *to*

to give or ask counsell.

Colo, ĕre, colui, cultum, *to worship.*

Censeo, êre, censui, censum, *to thinke.*

Careo, êre, carui, & cassus sum, caritum & cassum, *to want.*

Cano, ĕre, cecini, cantum, *to sing.*

Curro, ĕre, cucurri, cursum, *to run.*

Cado ĕre, cecĭdi, casum, *to fall.*

Cædo, ĕre, cecîdi, cæsum, *to beate.*

Cambio, îre, cambivi & campsi, campsum, *to exchange.*

Domo, âre, domui, domitum, *to tame.*

Do, dare, dedi, datum, *to give.*

Deleo, êre, delevi, deletum, *to blot out.*

Dico, ĕre, dixi, dictum, *to tell.*

Duco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, to *lead.*

Divido, ĕre, divisi, divisum, *to divide.*

Demo, ĕre, dempsi, demptum, *to take away.*

Disco, ĕre, didici, [supinis caret,] *to learne.*

Doceo, êre, docui, doctum, *to teach.*

Emo, ĕre, emi, emptum, *to buy.*

Frico, âre, fricui, frictum, *to rub.*

Fleo, flêre, flevi, fletum, *to weep.*

Frango, ĕre, fregi, fractum, *to breake.*

Fallo, ĕre, fefelli, falsum, *to deceive.*

Facesso, ĕre, facessi, & facessivi, facessum & facessitum, *to goe to doe.*

Facio, ĕre, feci, factum, *to doe.*

Fluo, ĕre, fluxi, fluctum & fluxum *to flow.*

Farcio, îre, farsi, fartum, *to stuffe.*

Fulcio, îre, fulsi, fultum, *to prop.*

Findo, ĕre, fidi, fissum, *to cleave.*

Fodio, ĕre, fodi, fossum, *to dig.*

Fugio, ĕre, fugi, fugitum, *to flye from.*

Fero, ferre, tuli, latum, *to beare.*

Faveo, êre, favi, fautum, *to favour.*

Fundo, ĕre, fudi, fusum, *to powre out.*

Fingo, ĕre, finxi, fictum, *to faine.*

Figo, ĕre, fixi, fixum *to fasten.*

Flecto, ĕre, flexi, flexum, *to bend.*

Gigno, ĕre, genui, genitum, *to beget, as in generation.*

Gero, ĕre, gessi, gestum, *to beare.*

Hæreo, êre, hæsi, hæsum, *to sticke fast.*

Haurio, îre, hausi, haustum, *to draw,* viz. *water.*

Juvo, âre, juvi, * jutum, *to help.*

Jubeo, êre, jussi, jussum, *to command.*

Jacio, ĕre, jeci, jactum, *to cast.*

Indulgeo, êre, indulsi, indulsum & indultum, *to make much of.*

Lavo, âre, lavi, lautum & lotum & lavatum, *to wash.*

Luceo, êre, luxi, [supinis caret,] *to shine.*

Lugeo, êre, luxi, luctum, *to mourne.*

* Leo

* Leo, êre, levi, letum, *to anoint.*
Lædo, ĕre, læsi, læsum, *to hurt.*
Ludo, ĕre, lusi, lusum, *to play.*
Lego, ĕre, legi, lectum, *to read.*
Lino, ĕre, lini & livi, *litum, *to dawb.*
Lacio, ĕre, lexi, lectum, *to allure.*

Mico, âre, micui, * micatum, *to shine.*
Mulceo, êre, mulsi, mulsum, *to asswage*
Mulgeo, êre, mulsi & mulxi, mulsum & mulctum, *to milke.*
Maneo, êre, mansi, mansum, *to stay.*
Mitto, ĕre, misi, missum, *to send.*
Meto, ĕre, messui, messum, *to mowe.*
Misceo, êre, miscui, mistum & * mixtum, *to mingle.*

Mordeo, êre, momordi, morsum, *to bite.*
Mingo, ĕre, minxi, mictum, *to pisse.*

Nexo, âre, [præterito caret,] *to knit.*
Verb. frequent.
Nexo, ĕre, nexui, nexum, *to knit.*
Neco, âre, necui, *necavi, nectum, * necatum, *to kill.*
Neo, êre, nevi, netum,, *to spinne.*
Niveo, êre, nivi & nixi, nictum, *to wink with the eyes.*
Nubo, ĕre, nupsi, nuptum, *to marry.*

Occulo, ĕre, occului, occultū, *to hide*

Plico, âre, plicui, *plicavi, plicitum, *plicatum, *to fold.*
Prandeo, êre, prandi, pransum, *to dine*

* *Levi* formari videtur potiùs à *leo*, & *illevi* ab obsoleto, *illeo*, non *illino*.

* Pleo, êre, plevi, pletum, *to fill.*
Pario, ĕre, peperi, partum, *to bring forth.*
Parco, ĕre, peperci, & parſi, [ſupinis caret,] *to ſpare.*
Plaudo, ĕre, plauſi, plauſum, *to clap hands.*
Pango, ĕre, pepigi, pactum, *to make a bargaine.*
Pango, ĕre, pegi, pactum, *to joyne.*
Pango, ĕre, panxi, panctum, *to ſing.*
Pſallo, ĕre, pſalli [ſupinis caret,] *to ſing hymnes.*
Pello, ĕre, pepuli, pulſum, *to drive away.*
Promo, ĕre, prompſi, promptum, *to draw out.*
Premo, ĕre, preſſi, preſſum, *to preſſe.*
Pono, ĕre, poſui, poſitum, *to put.*
Pinſo, ĕre, pinſui, piſtum, *to bake.*
Poſco, ĕre, popoſci, [ſupinis caret], *to beſeech.*
Peto, ĕre, petivi, petitum, *to aske.*
Pluo, ĕre, plui, pluvi, * plutum, *to raine.*
Pando, ĕre, pandi, paſſum, *to lay open.*
Paſco, ĕre, pavi, paſtum, *to feed.*
Poto, âre, potavi, potum & potatum, *to drinke.*
Pecto, ĕre, pexi & pexui, pexum, *to kemb.*
Pexo, are [præterito, & ſupinis caret.] *to kemb.* Verb frequent.
Pateo, êre, patui, paſſum, *to lie open.*
Plecto, ĕre, plexi, plexum, *to puniſh.*
Pedo, ĕre, pepedi, peditum, *to fart.*

Pingo

Pingo, ĕre, pinxi, pictum, *to paint.*
Pendo, ĕre, pependi, penſum, *to hang upon.*
Pendeo êre, pependi, penſum, *to be hanged up*, neut.
Pungo, ĕre, punxi & pupugi, punctum, *to pricke.*

Quæro, ĕre, quæſivi, quæſitum, *to ſeeke.*
Quiniſco, ĕre, quexi, [ſupinis caret] *to nod the head.*

Rideo, êre, riſi, riſum, *to laugh.*
Rado, ĕre, raſi, raſum, *to ſhave.*
Rodo, ĕre, roſi, roſum, *to gnaw.*
Rumpo, ĕre, rupi, ruptum, *to breake.*
Rapio, ĕre, rapui, raptum, *to ſnatch.*
Raucio, îre, rauſi, rauſum, *to bee hoarſe.*
Ruo, ĕre, rui, ruitum, *to ruſh on.*
Ringo, ĕre, rinxi, rictum, *to grinne.*

Seco, âre, ſecui, ſectum, *to cut.*
Sono, âre, ſonui, ſonitum, *to ſound.*
Sto, ſtare, ſteti, ſtatum, *to ſtand.*
Sorbeo, êre, ſorbui & ſorpſi, ſorptum, *to ſup up.*
Sedeo, êre, ſedi, ſeſſum, *to ſit.*
Strideo, êre, ſtridi, [ſupinis caret,] *to make noiſe.*
Suadeo, êre, ſuaſi, ſuaſum, *to perſwade.*
Scribo, ĕre, ſcripſi, ſcriptum, *to write.*
Sallo, ĕre, ſalli, ſalſum, *to ſalt.*

Sino

Sino, ĕre, ſivi, ſitum, *to ſuffer.*
Sperno, ĕre, ſprevi, ſpretum, *to deſpiſe.*
Sterno, ĕre, ſtravi, ſtratum, *to ſpread.*
Strepo, ĕre, ſtrepui, ſtrepitum, *to make a noiſe.*
Sero, ĕre, ſevi, ſatum, & * ſerui, ſertum, *to ſow.*
Siſto, ĕre, ſtiti, ſtatum, *to make ſtand.*
Sterto, ĕre, ſtertui, [ſupinis caret,] *to ſnort.*
* Specio, ĕre, ſpexi, ſpectum, *to behold.*
Sapio, ĕre, ſapui & ſapivi, ſapitum, *to taſte, or to be wiſe.*
Struo, ĕre, ſtruxi, ſtructum, *to build.*
Sarcio, îre, ſarſi & ſarſivi, ſartum, *to patch.*
Sepio, îre, ſepſi & ſepivi, ſeptum, *to hedge.*
Sentio, îre, ſenſi, ſenſum, *to perceive by ſenſe.*
Sancio, îre, ſanxi & ſancivi, ſanctum & ſancitum, *to eſtabliſh.*
Salio, îre, ſalüi, ſalivi, ſaltum, *to leap.*
Scindo, ĕre, ſcidi, ſciſſum, *to cut.*
Solvo, ĕre, ſolvi, ſolutum, *to looſe or pray.*
Singultio, îre, ſingultivi, ſingultum, *to ſob.*
Sepelio, îre, ſepelivi, ſepultum, *to bury.*
Spondeo, êre, [a] ſpopondi, ſponſum, *to promiſe.*
Stringo, ĕre, ſtrinxi, ſtrictum, *to ſtraine.*

Tono, âre, tonui, tonitum, *to thunder.*

Tor-

* Habet *ſerŭi ſertum*, cum in compoſitione mutat ſignificationem primitivam.

[a] Quintil. Inſt. *lib.* 1, *c.* 6.

Torqueo, êre, torsi, tortum & tortum *to wrest.*
Trudo, ĕre, trusi, trusum, *to thrust.*
Tango, ĕre, tetigi, tactum, *to touch.*
Traho, ĕre, traxi, tractum, *to draw.*
Temno, ĕre, tempsi, temptū, *to contemn*
Tero, ĕre, trivi, tritum, *to weare out.*
Torreo, êre, torrui, tostum, *to rost.*
Teneo, êre, tenui, tentum, *to hold.*
Texo, ĕre, texui, textum, *to weave.*
Tondeo, êre, totondi, tonsum, *to clip or sheare.*
Tundo, ĕre, tutudi, tunsum, *to knocke.*
Tendo, ĕre, tetendi, tensum & tentum, *to stretch.*
Veto, âre, vetui, vetitum, *to forbid,*
Video, êre, vidi, visum, *to see.*
Vieo, êre, vievi, vietū, *to bind with hoops*
Vinco ĕre, vici, victum, *to overcome.*
Vado, ĕre, vasi, vasum, *to goe.*
Vello, ĕre, velli vulsi, vulsum, *to pull up.*
Veho, ĕre, vexi, vectum, *to carry.*
Verro, ĕre, verri versi, versū, *to brush*
Uro, ĕre, ussi, ustum *to burne.*
Viso, ĕre, visi, visum *to goe to see.*
Vivo, ĕre, vixi, victum, *to live.*
Venio, îre, veni, ventum, *to come.*
Verto, ĕre, verti, versum, *to turne.*
Vincio, îre, vinxi, vinctum, *to binde as with the chaines.*
Volvo, ĕre, volvi, volutum, *to roll.*
Væneo, îre, vænivi, vænum, *to be put to sale.* These

These verbs want the Preterperfect: *Vergo, fatisco, ambigo, polleo, glisco, nideo, ferio, meio, fido, tollo, egeo, furo, mœreo, liquet.* So all verbs * Inceptive, and Passives whose Actives want the Supines, want the supplement of the Preterperfect. And all Meditative verbs beside *parturio* and *esurio*.

* *Insolesco* hath *insolui* and *insolavi*.

These verbs want the Supines, with many more quoted in the Alphabeticall Index. *Lambo, rudo, dispesco, compesco, scabo, dego, ango, fugo, lingo, ningo, satago, flaveo, tremo, liveo, aveo, paveo, frigeo, respuo, luo, metuo, cluo, ferveo, calvo, timeo* and *arceo*, [whose compounds form *ercitum.*]

So verbs compounded of *nuo* and *gruo*: and *cado*, all beside *occido* and *recido*, which forme, *occasum*, and *recasum.*

And all verbs neuter of the second Conjugation whose Preterperfect ends in *iii.* Except, *oleo, doleo, placeo, taceo, pareo, noceo, valeo, lateo, caleo*: which nine verbs have Supines.

Of the Preterperfect of Compounds.

Verbs in composition change not the Preterperfect.

Except.

Except. 1. Verbs whose Preterperfect doubleth the first syllable of the Present tense, in composition double not that syllable: as, *pependi*, *suspendi*. Yet, *pracurro* and *excurro*, retaine *cucurri*; and *repungo* formes *repupugi* and *repunxi*, [whereas other compounds of *pungo* forme *punxi* alone.] The compounds of *do*, *disco*, *posco*, retaine the Preterperfect of the Simple.

Compounds of [*do*,] which are of the third Conjugation, forme [*didi:*] as, [*addo*, *credo*, *edo*, *dedo*, *reddo*, *perdo*, *abdo*, *obdo*, *condo*, *indo*, *trado*, *prodo*, *vendo*.] But *abscondo*, *abscondi*. Compounds of [*sto*] forme [*stiti*.]

Plico, compounded with a noune or [*sub*,] hath *plicavi*, otherwise [*ui* or *avi*:] as, *explicui*, or *explicavi*.

Oleo formes *olui*: so *redoleo* and *subboleo*: but all its other compounds form [*olevi*] alone.

Compounds of [*pario*] are of the fourth Conjugation, but forme [*perui*] in the Preterperfect; onely [*comperio* and *reperio*,] forme [*peri*.]

Compesco and *dispesco*, forme [*pescui*,] other compounds of [*pesco*,] forme [*pavi*.]

All the compounds of *Capio*, end the Pre-

Preterperfect in [üi:] as, *occino*, *occinüi*.

Præmineo, *eminco*, *immineo*, *prominco*, forme *minui*, not *manſi*.

Compounds of *Lacio*, have *lexi*, and *lectum*: onely *elicio*, *elicui*, and *elicitum*.

Cogo, *coëgi*; *ſurgo*, *ſurrexi*; *pergo*, *perrexi*.

Intelligo, *diligo*, *negligo*, forme *lexi*: other compounds of *lego*, retaine *legi*.

Of Compound Supines.

In moſt Verbs the Simple and Compound Supines are the ſame.

Compounds of *flo* have *flatum* and *flitum*. *Abſcondo* hath *abſconſum* and *abſconditum*. *Adoleo* hath *adultum*.

But [*tunſum*] is changed into [*tuſum*,] *ruitum* to *rutum*, *ſaltum* to *ſultum*, *ſatum*, *ſtatum* and *datum*, change [*a*] into [*i*.] And *captum*, *factum*, *jactum*, *raptum*, *cantum*, *partum*, *ſparſum*, *carptum*, *fartum*, [*a*] *into* [*e*.]

Compounds of *Edo*, form *eſum* alone, ſave that *comedo* hath *comeſum* and *comeſtum*.

Compounds of *Noſco*, forme *notum*: all ſave *cognitum* and *agnitum*.

Compounds of *Pando*, make *paſſum*: onely *expando* makes *expanſum*, and *diſpando* *diſpanſum* and *diſpeſſum*.

Other Rules of the change of vowels in compoſition, are in compliance with

with brevity omitted, because they are not alwayes followed by the Authors of the first ages; and that no Rules could exactly comprise their variety: onely know, That when the Preterperfect changeth the vowell of the Present tense, that vowell is retained immutable in composition: as, *Lexi*, *allexi*; *fregi*, *infregi*; *cepi*, *incepi*.

Of Verbs of Passive Conjugation.

The Preter tense of verbs passive and Deponent, is formed from the Supines. *Labor lapsus*, *patior passus*, *perpetior perpessus*, *faeor fassus*. *gradior gressus*, *fatiscor fessus*, *metior mensus*, *utor usus*, *ordior*, [to weave,] *orditus*, *ordior* [to begin,] *orsus*, *nitor nisus* or *nixus*, *ulciscor ultus*, *iraſcor iratus*, *reor ratus*, *fruor fructus* and *fruitus*, *obliviscor oblitus*, *miſereor miſertus*, *loquor locutus*, *ſequor ſecutus*, *tuor* and *tueor*, have both *tuitus* and *tutus*, *experior expertus*, *paciscor pactus*, *nanciscor nactus*, *apiscor eptus*, whence *adipiscor adeptus*, *queror queſtus*, *proficiſcor profectus*, *expergiſcor experrectus*, *comminiſcor commentus*, *naſcor natus*, *morior mortuus*, *orior ortus*.

[*Odior* & *metior*] cum natis inde, in tertiæ & quartæ conjugationibus inflectuntur, & [*metior*] licet caret supinis, tamen participium habet [*moriturus*.]

Reminiſcor, *veſcor*, *medeor*, *liquor*, want the Preter tense. These

These Neuter-passives forme the preter tense as followeth: *Gaudeo gavisus, fido fisus, audeo ausus, fio factus, soleo solitus sum.*

There are also certaine other verbs which beside their active preterperfect tense, have another of passive termination, derived either from the obsolete passive, or made by a fiction of tense or person. *Cœno, cœnavi & cœnatus. Juro juravi & juratus. Potopotavi & potus. Titubo, titubavi & titubatus. Careo, carui & cassus. Prandeo, prandi & pransus. Pateo, patui & passus. Placeo, placui & placitus. Suesco, suevi & suetus. Nubo, nupsi, nuptus. Libet, libuit, libitum. Licet, licuit, licitum. Tædet, tæduit, pertæsum. Pudet, puduit, puditum. Piget, piguit, pigitum. Miseret, misereſcit, misertum est*, onely.

Participle.

A Participle is derived of a verb, and thence hath tense and signification, active and passive, and is declined like nounes Adjective.

Par-

* Participle of the preſent tenſe hath the Engliſh ending in [*ing:*] as, *calling*; and the Latine in [*ans* or *ens:*] as, *vocans, puniens.* It is formed of the third perſon plurall of the preſent tenſe of the Indicative mood, changing in the firſt and ſecond conjugations [*t* into *s:*] as, of *vocant, vocans: tenent, tenens.* In the other, the termination [*unt* into [*ens:*] as, of *jungunt, jungens: puniunt, puniens:* but *poſſum* hath *potens.*

* Ab Impersonalibus non formantur participia præter *Panitens, decens, libens, pertæſus, pudendus, paniendus.*

* Participle of the future in [*rus,*] ſignifieth with the difference of time now coming, actively, and infinitive: as, *junctūrus,* about to joyne. It is formed of the paſſive ſupine by putting to [*rus:*] as, of *vocatu, vocaturus.*

* *Pariturus, naſciturus, arguiturus, luiturus, eruiturus, naſciturus, moriturus, oriturus, oturus,* Euphoniæ magis quàm analogiæ conſulunt.

Participle of the preter tenſe ſignifieth paſſively in verbs paſſive, but actively in deponents. The engliſh of it, ends in [*d, t* or *n:*] as, *called, taught, ſlain.* The latine in [*tus, ſus, xus:*] as, *vocatus, niſus, pexus.* By putting [*s*] to the paſſive ſupine. Except *mortuus,* which is rather an adjective.

Participle of the future in [*dus*] ſignifieth to ſuffer like the Infinitive paſſive: as, *vocandus,* to be called. And is formed from the genitive of the Participle of the preſent tenſe by chan-

ging [*tis* into [*dus*:] as, *tenentis*, *tenendus*.

Verbs deponent forme three Participles: as, of *morior*, *moriens*, *moriturus*, *moriturus*. And if it governe an accuſative caſe, a participle in [*dus*:] as, *proſequor*, *proſequendus*.

There are moreover verbs defective of another nature, ſcarce perfectly declined upon any one mood or tenſe, and forme no other variations then as followeth in this interval betweene declined and indeclinable parts, for their affinity with both.

Aio. *Pref. Indic.* Aio, ais, ait. *Pl.* aiunt.
Imperf. Aiebam, bas, &c.
Imperat. Ai.
Preſent. Potent. Aias, at. *Pl.* aiamus, aiant.
Particip. Aiens.

Salve. *Indic. Future.* Salvebis.
Imper. Salve, ſalveto. *P.* ſalvete, ſalvetote.
Infinit. Salvere.

Ave. *Imperat.* Ave, aveto. *Pl.* avete, avetote.
Infinit. Avere.

Cedo. *Imperat.* Cedo. *Pl.* cedite, cette.

Quaſo. *Indic. Pref.* Quæſo. *Pl.* quæſumus.

Infit. Infit. *Pl.* infiunt, *i. e.* dicunt.

Indic.

Indic. Pres. Inquio *or* inquam, inquis, it. *Pl.* inquimus, inquiunt. *Inquio.*
Preter. Inquiti, inquit.
Future. Inquies, inquiet.
Imperat. Inque, inquito.
Potent. Pres. Inquiat.
Particip. Inquiens.

Odi and *memini* have no tenses but what are formed from the preter tense of the Indicative: as, *Oderam, oderim, odissem, &c. Meminram, meminerim, meminissem, &c. Memini,* in Imperative, *memento.* Pl. *mementote.*

The passive of *do* and *fari,* want all persons in any tense that regularly would be of one syllable: as, *der, fer, dor, for.*

Adverb.

AN Adverb is joyned to Verbs or Adjectives to increase, diminish, or otherwise qualifie their signification, with the addition of time, circumstance, or other accident.

The same words are sometime Adverbs, otherwhile Conjunctions. Conjunctions when they joyne Sentences

with relation one to another. Adverbs when they declare the ſignification of the Verb or Adjective: as, *Cum, ut, quando.*

The comparing of the Adverb diffe-reth onely from the Adjective in the change of termination: as, *cultè, cultiùs, cultiſſimè.* But *Prodem, priùs, primùm. Diu, diutiùs, diutiſſimè. Sæpè, ſæpiùs, ſæpiſſimè. Nuper, nuperrimè. Penè peniſſimè. Penitùs, penitiùs, penitiſſimè. Audaciter, audaciùs, audaciſſimè.*

[a] Affatim vini, ſatis divitiarum.

[b] Ter. Vidi virginem hic vicinæ.

Adverbs of quantity governe a [a] genitive caſe of the word whoſe quantity it ſignifieth: Of time and [b] place, govern a genitive of nounes ſignifying time and place.

Adverbs derived of adjectives governing a dative, have a dative after them.

Unde Ter. Nam in ipſo tempore, eccum ipſum obviam Chremem.

En and *Ecce*, Adverbs of ſhewing, governe a nominative, and ſometime an accuſative. But when they are uſed in upbraiding, they have an accuſative onely.

Nominativum non regit adverbium *plus*, niſi vi ordinis: ut, *Vehicula trecenta ſunt amiſſa.* [&] *paulo plus.*

Adverbs of the Comparative degree, with [*than*] after them, governe an ablative. Yet *Plus* is joyned with a nominative: as, *Paulò plùs trecenta vehicula ſunt amiſſa.*

Con-

Conjunction.

A Conjunction joyneth words and clauſes together; when they have ſuch reſpect one to the other, that diſ-joyned they leave the ſenſe imperfect, and the period maimed.

And Conjunctions of a Copulative nature ſo joyne ſentences, that by making them almoſt one and the ſame, they ſhew the defect of any principall part [as, Verb, Nominative caſe,] of the following ſentence to be wanting; and that it muſt be ſupplied out of the foregoing clauſe; and the words to be governed by the Verb or that which is ſupplied.

Conjunctions copulative, couple like caſe, mood or tenſe; except when ſome particular reſpect is to be had to the ſigne of the mood or tenſe in the latter clauſe or word, which was not in the former. *Præter* for *præterquam* couples caſes or tenſes like a Conjunction. *Juſt. Omnium civitatum exules, præter cadis damnati, reſtituebantur.*

Quintil. Plus aliquid eſſe quàm umbrã filium putat.

Ovid. Et cum fulminibus facientes frigora ventos.

Remus cum fratre Quirino Jura dabant.

The copulative [*and*] is ſometime ſupplied by the prepoſition [*cum.*]

Sometime understood, and a *Comma* in its roome. *Leo, mus, curculio, in forum se contulerunt.*

Nè an Adverb of forbidding is joyned to the Imperative or Potentiall onely.

The Potentiall alone properly followeth the Adverb *Dum*, used for *dummodo* or *donec*. *Quoad*, put for *donec*. The Conjunction *Si*, for *quamvis*. [a] *Qui* when it is causall. [b] *Cum*, for *quamvis*, *quando quidem* or *quoniam*. *Ne, an, num*, when they are used indefinitely or dubitatively. *Ut* for *ne non*, after verbs of fearing. *Ut*, for *quanquam* or *utpote*. [c] *Ut*, a causall Conjunction signifying [*that.*]

a *Tet.*——Mihi Deos satis scio fuisse iratos, qui auscultaverim.
b *Ovid.* Cum sua quisque regat diversò flamina tractu.
c Tanta vecordia innata cuiquam ut sit, ut malis gaudeat alienis.

In gradatione orationis est in [cum] *quiddam minus, at in* [tum] *quiddam majus, unde in posteriore clausula parte collocatur.*

Prepoſition.

Preposition.

These Prepositions serve to the Accusative.

A D, *to, at, or nigh to.*
Ante, *before.*
Adversus, adversum, *against.*
Cis, citira, *on this side.*
Circa, circum, circiter. } *about.*
Contra, *against.*
Erga, *towards.*
Extra, *without.*
Intra, *within.*
Inter, *between, or among.*
Infra, *beneath.*
Juxta, *beside, nigh, or according.*
Ob, *for.*
Pone, *behinde.*
Per, *by, or through.*
Prope, *nigh.*
Propter, *for.* Juxta & ante: *as*, Propter ignem posita.
Secundum, *after, according.* Secundum quietem, *i.e.* in quiete. Secundum Deos, *i. e.* proximè Deos. Secundum te litem do, *i.e.* pro te sententiam fero.
Post, *after*, [*in time.*]
Trans, *on the further side.*
Ultra, *beyond.*
Subter, *under.*
Præter, *beside.*
Supra, *above.*
* Usque, *until.*
Secus, *by.*
Versus, *towards.*
Penes, *in the power.*
Sub, *next, before, or under.* Sub umbram.
Super, *upon, over, above.* *Ovid.* "Hæc super imposuit.

a "Cum præpositionem [*ad*] accusativo casui adjicimus, propè locum rem agi certissima observatione designat. *Ab Alex. lib. 2. cap. 28.*

* Terminos usque Libyæ.

* *In*, when it signifies, [*to* or *into:*] as, *in urbem, in me turba ruunt.* [*For,*] *in sequentis diei obsonium*, Ter. " *Si in rem utrique est.* [*Upon,*] *Plagam in tempus capitis accepit.* [*Against, or towards,*] *In philosophos dictum.* For [*super,*] *Reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis. In horas,* every houre. *In dies,* every day. But, *in diem,* for a day. *In horam,* for an houre.

* Quando magis intentionem ac vim, & penitus atque alte fuisse penetratum in rem de qua agimus, exprimere contendimus, tunc [*in*] præpositio accusativo apposita expressiùs id significat. Ex quibus apparet in marmor ac in æs: *in marmore ac in ære micisas esse literas Latinè dici.* Sed cum accusandi casum ponimus, videri expressius atque altius rem fixam designari: quum verò ablativo utimur, *Leviter & in superficie, & non penetrari funditus. Ab Alexan. gen. dier. l. 2. c. 28.*

Prepositions governing an Ablative.

A, ab, abs, *from.*
Cum, *with.*
Coram, *before,* [*in presence.*]
Præ, *before* [*in comparison,*] *because of* præ metu pallidus.
De, *of, concerning, out of: as,* De profundis clamavi. De multa nocte, *late in the night.* De die, *in the day time.*
E, ex, *out of. Also* E vobis, *among you.* Nostrâ è re, *for our profit.*
Super, *upon, concerning.*
Subter, *under.*
Pro, *for.* Pro suâ virili. Pro nostris, *in the pulpit solemnely before.* Pro æde Jovis, *Salust.*
Palam, *openly.*
Clam, *privily.*

Sine

Sine, Absque, *without.*
Tenus, *untill, or up to.*
In, *in,* [*when a thing is signified to bee done or bee in a place.*] *Among,* In principibus, *one of or among the Princes. Within: as,* Intus & in cute.
Sub, *under.*

Tenus also governeth a genitive, but never of the singular number, *Alarum tenus.*

Ergô, the greeke substantive is put after a genitive case like a preposition, for *gratia* and *causa. Honoris ergô*, for honours sake.

[a] A Preposition understood governeth an Ablative case, as it were expressed.

[b] A Preposition in composition often governeth the case due to it in apposition.

Prepositions also put on the degrees of comparison; and in the comparative and superlative degrees, may governe their case: as, neerest to Spaine, *Proximè Hispaniam. Citeriùs Alpes.*

[a] Interdico tibi aqua & igni, *i.e. a vel de.* Plaut.

[b] *Tun' sureifer me procul adibus meis prohibessis.* Hor. *Valet ima summis mutare. mutat quadrata rotundis. Miscuit utile dulci. Aqua vinum miscere,* i. e. *cum aqua.* Ovid. *Nigro pendentia tigno.*

[c] *Exterris patria.* Ter. *Postquam adibus excessis.* Ita *intro* ab intra deductum, casum patrium habet. Ovid. *Summissoque humiles intrarunt vertice postes.*

Tenus

Tenus and *versus* are alwayes set after their casuall words: as, *Lumbis tenus, Lutetiam versus.* So may *usque* and *secus*, and *cum* alwayes when it is suffixed in composition: as, *mecum, tecum, quibuscum.*

Prepositions when they governe not their proper case, are changed into Adverbs. *Just. Ut omnes exules praeter cadis damnati restituerentur. Morosus juxta ac difficilis.*

These Prepositions are compared, but the superlative and comparative are adjectives, and may receive the termination of Adverbs. *Citra, citerior, citimus. Intra, interior, intimus. Infra, inferior, infimus. Extra, exterior, extimus* or *extremus. Supra, superior, supremus* or *summus. Post, posterior, postremus. Ultra, ulterior, ultimus. Prope, propior, proximus unde proximior. Ante, anterior.*

Interjection.

AN Interjection venteth a sudden passion of the mind under an imperfect voyce: as, *Au, 'st*: except, *malum.*

O, an Interjection of exclaiming is set before a nominative, accusative, and vocative.

Eundem casum regit cum subintelligitur. *Quintil.* Miseram me, jam maligna mundus luce claresci.

Heu or *Prô*, governe a nominative or accusative.

Hei and *væ* require a dative onely.

Apage. Plaut. *Apage istam caniculam. nam à Græcis fontibus fluxit: ut ἄπαγε, est verbum Imperativum.*

TO turne an English Sentence into Latine, the Verb must be found out: and if there be more then one in the Sentence, the principall must bee sought for; which is alwayes the first verb in a Sentence, unlesse it be Infinitive, or agree with a Relative as its Nominative case, or have before it a Conjunction.

The answer to the Question [*who or what,*] made upon the doing or suffering of the verb, must be the nominative case: the answer to that question made upon an Adjective is the Substantive to it: the answer to that question made upon the Relative, is the Antecedent.

The

The nominative caſe when a queſtion is asked, or the Verb is Imperative, is ſet after the Verb in Latine; in the Engliſh, after the ſigne of the Verb. Alſo when [*eſt*] governes but one nominative, (for it hath uſually one before, another following:) in other caſes, the nominative caſe is placed before the Verb in conſtruction.

The word that anſwereth to the queſtion [*whom or what,*] made by a verb of active ſignification, is commonly the accuſative caſe; unleſſe the verb do properly governe another caſe, and no accuſative. *Archaius utitur moribus antiquis, nec avet novos ſequi.*

[*Of*] after an adjective or ſubſtantive, is ſigne of the genitive caſe; and after a verb that can governe a genitive: for after a verb tranſitive it is alwayes the prepoſition [*de:*] as, I ſpeake of monarchy, *Loquor de monarchia.*

[*'s,*] The relique of [*his,*] is put after a noun with an Apoſtrophe; and is reſolved into [*of:*] as, my Father's, *viz.* of my Father. Their, *i.e.* of them. Whoſe, *i, e.* of whom.

The Engliſh [*that,*] when it may be turned into [*which,*] is the relative [*qui,*] when

when in the ſame ſentence it goes before [*which,*] it is, *Ille, illa, illud, &c.* in other caſes it is a Conjunction, [*quod* or *ut.*] [*That,*] before the onely verb, or principall in the ſentence cannot be a relative.

All nounes and pronounes are of the third perſon. [*Ego*] alone is of the firſt, and [*tu*] with every vocative caſe is of the ſecond perſon.

An adjective put abſolute in the neuter gender, *viz.* whoſe ſubſtantive [*thing* or *things*] is underſtood; may be uſed as a ſubſtantive; *viz.* governe a genitive caſe like another ſubſtantive. That hope, *illud ſpei.*

Plin. Quod Pollionis accepi veriſſimum experior *Catul.* Lugete Veneres Cupidineſque, Et quantum eſt hominum venuſtiorum.

Many times ſome member of a ſentence, or a verb infinitive, or an adverb with a genitive caſe, or an adjective put abſolute in the neuter gender; may be in ſtead of a nominative caſe to the verb, or a ſubſtantive to the adjective, or an antecedent to the relative; and is of the neuter gender, third perſon.

A verb, or adjective, or relative, betweene two ſubſtantives of divers number, or gender, may agree with either.

Iuſtin. "Indignatus tali ſcelere tantum virorum

ſubjectum eſſe vel ſubjectos *Plaut.* "Hominum ingenium liberale ut lachrymas excutiunt mihi, *Ter.* Siccine me atque illam opera tua nunc miſeros ſollicitari.

But

But many ſubſtantives either ſingular, or of divers number or gender, with a conjunction copulative expreſſed or underſtood betweene them; cauſe the verb, adjective or relative, to be put in the plurall number, and to agree in gender with the word of the moſt worthy gender: in perſon, with the word of the moſt worthy perſon.

Per Zeugma verbum hujuſmodi ponitur in ſingulari. *Ovid.* "*Iamque nocens ferrum, ferroque nocentius aurum prodiderat.* *Ego & mater miſeri perimus.* Zeugma eſt cum verbum aut adjectivum, diverſis clauſulis diverſi numeri aut perſonæ ſubſerviens, in omnibus ſubauditur, in una ſolummodo eſt expreſſum, & cum una illa duntaxat voce tenus concordat, idque proxima. In comparatione, vel ſimilitudine cum remotiore convenit, item cum copulatur per [*aiſi*] Syntheſis in omni concordantia vocem polluit, ſenſus ſubnixa congruitate. Dicimus n. *Pars in fruſtra ſecant. Auſer fata. Populus qui armati ſteterunt.* Verum Antiptoſis regulis quibuſcunque ita infeſta, ut per hanc authoritas quidlibet audendi datum ſit.

Of perſons, the firſt is more worthy then the ſecond, and the ſecond more worthy then the third.

Of genders, the maſculine is more worthy then the feminine, and the feminine more worthy then the neuter. But in things inanimate, the neuter is moſt worthy.

The firſt Concord.

A Verb perſonall muſt be of the ſame number and * perſon that his nominative caſe is of, whether it be expreſſed or underſtood.

"Ovid. *Accubuere Dei.*

Except.

Except. 1. A noune of multitude in the singular number may be joyned to a verb plurall.

Pars mersi tenuere ratem. Plaut. "*Sibi quisque habeant, quod suum est.* Id. *Uterque insaniunt.* Id. *Neuter ad me iretis cum querimoniâ.* *Tertia persona primæ aut secundæ per appositionem conjuncta cum verbo primæ aut secundæ personæ concordat per Evocationem. *Ego tua delicia istuc veniam.* Per Prolepsin implicitam voce tenus prævaricamur huic regulæ: ut, Ovid. *Alter in alterius jactantes lumina vultus, Quærebant taciti noster ubi esset amor.*

The second Concord.

THe adjective is of the same case, gender and number with the substantive: so is a Participle to be used.

The substantive to the adjective is not alwayes expressed, but is sometime understood inclusively in a noun possessive.

Nostra ipsorum interest. Vester duorum servus

The third Concord.

THe antecedent goes before the relative, and is secretly rehearsed with it: and commonly that is the antecedent to the relative, which is the nominative case to the verb of the same sentence.

a The

[a] The relative is of the same gender, number and person with the antecedent.

The antecedent useth to be expressed in some clause next adjoyned, but is sometime understood when it is a primitive included in the pronoune possessive.

[a] Communiter relativum & antecedens non concordant casu: verum potest contra fieri non invenustè, more Græcorum. Ter. "*Cupio, restitue in quem me accepisti locum.* Item, *ad illum quo me reperisti loco*, vel *locum*. Istiusmodi sunt Antiptoses illæ. "*Sermonem quem audistis meus est. Urbem quam statuo vestra est.* per Eclipsin antecedentis, & in omni clausula, in qua reperitur relativum, antecedens & exprimitur, & in relativo subintellectum reperitur. Itaque si assuescerent tyrones Eclipses omnes restituendo clausulis perfectis investigandis, & particulas omnes subintellectas admonerentur, ingens regularum copia, quisquiliarum sorte dispareret.

Cicer. Vidistis in vincula duci universi eum, qui à singulis vobis pericula depulerim. *Liv.* De pace agitur agimusque, quorum & maxime interest pacem esse, & qui quodcunque egerimus, ratum civitates nostræ habituræ sunt.

Rules of government in Nounes, Verbs and Adjectives.

Of the Relative.

Inter relativa numerantur & hæc, *quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, quot.*

WHen there commeth a nominative case between the relative and the verb, the relative is [a] governed by

[a] The relative governed of the verb is of the same case as the antecedent must be if it were put after the verb. Hor. *Quo non arbiter Adriæ major. Quem mortis timuit gradum.* Plaut. *Nunc quam rem oratum huc veni.* Hor. *Qui mare vidit turgidum.* Quintil. *Miser quem non tantum verba clauserunt.* Si inter relativum & verbum à quo regitur intercedat aliud verbum Impersonale, perinde est ac si nominativus intercederet. Plin. *Quæ solet flumina accipere. Rationes quas hic oportet præfari.*

the

the verb, or ſome word joyned with it. If there come not a nominative caſe betweene the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative caſe to the verb.

For the antecedent implyed in the relative which agreeth with it, is the nominative caſe to the verb, or the ſubſtantive to that adjective which agreeth with the relative.

Of the Reddditive.

THe anſwer to a queſtion muſt bee made by the ſame caſe of the noun or adjective, and by the ſame tenſe of the verb, by which the queſtion is asked.

Except. 1. When the queſtion is asked by *cujus, a, um.*

2. Or when wee anſwer by a noune poſſeſſive.

3. Or when the anſwer is to be made by a word of other conſtruction, then the queſtion was asked by.

For the anſwer is to be made up into an intire ſentence out of the words of the queſtion. Whoſe is that work? It is the worke of Plato. *Cujus eſt opus? Opus eſt Platonis.*

Conſtruction of Subſtantives.

Plaut. Juventus nomen fecit Peniculo mihi.

WHen two ſubſtantives coming together, the latter declares or limits the ſignification of the former, as if it were a noun adjective; having neither [*to* nor *of*,] nor any ſigne of a caſe between them; the latter ſubſtantive by appoſition is of the ſame caſe with the former.

Quint. Non fabuloſa vatibus palus. *Claud.* Parvos non aquilis fas eſt educere fœtus, Ante fidem ſolis, judiciumque poli. In ſequentis diei obſonium ſibi ſuisque liberis, *Ter.* "Si in rem utrique. Plauto fere regularitatis ad inſtar ſubſtantivum verbale caſum adſciſcit verbi à quo deſcendit. "*Quid tibi tactio eſt iſtum virum? Quid tibi huc recepio ad te eſt meum virum? Quid tibi curatio eſt hanc rem?* In iſtis, *Ubi ad Dianæ veneris, aut Veſtæ*, ſubaudiuntur [*templum.*] *Heſperis Andromache*, i.e. *uxor. Deiphobi Glauci, viz. filia. Hujus video Byrrhiam*, ut ſuppleas, [*ſervum.*]

Nouns of ſeverall numbers may be joyned in appoſition: as, *urbs Athenæ.*

But when two ſubſtantives come together with this ſigne [*of*,] belonging to the latter ſubſtantive, it is put in the genitive caſe; with the ſigne [*to*] in the dative: ſuch are ſubſtantives which ſignifie profit or diſprofit.

Participles governe a genitive, like nounes ſubſtantive, when themſelves are changed into nounes: *viz.* when in Engliſh they are conſtrued with the ſigne [*of.*]

Nounes

Nounes ſignifying the quality or property, the praiſe or diſpraiſe of a thing, are put after the name of that thing, or * after a verb ſubſtantive, in the genitive or ablative caſe.

Plaut. "Me gloriоſum faciam & copi pectore.

* Caſus iſte cum ſequitur verbum ſubſtantivum, regitur à nominativo iſtius verbi.

Opus and *uſus* when they ſignifie neceſſity, govern an ablative of the thing, and a dative of the perſon.

Opus nunc ſubſtantivè nunc adjectivè uſurpatur. *Uſus* ſemper ſubſtantivè. Ambo in omnibus indeclinabilia.

Conſtructions of nounes governed by Verbs or adjectives.

Theſe governe a nominative.

EVery verb perſonall hath a nominative going next before it.

For verbs impersonall have before them no nominative caſe of a caſuall word; but ſeeme to agree with a ſentence adjoyned, or a verb infinitive many times.

If [*it* or *there*] come before the Engliſh of the verb impersonall, the ſubſtantive that followeth is ſuch caſe as the verb impersonall governeth. Otherwiſe the word that in the Engliſh ſeemeth to be the nominative caſe to

the verb impersonall muſt be ſuch caſe as the verb properly governeth.

[a] And verbs Infinitive governe an accuſative of the noune that goes before them.

Sum, *forem*, *fio*, *exiſto*, *evado*; and paſſive verbs of appellation, with verbs of geſture: and, *ſcribor*, *ſaluter*, *audio*, *habeo*, *exiſtimor*, *videor*, have ſuch caſe after the verb, by appoſition, as went next before it, whether it be nominative, accuſative, or dative.

[b] For as an adjective may follow a verb, and agree with the nominative caſe to the verb; ſo may a ſubſtantive be put in appoſition with it, in like manner declaring the manner or circumſtance of the doing, being or ſuffering.

[a] *Quin.* Illi vitæ calorem rediſſe clamabat *Quint.* O natura crudelis, plus magum poſſe quam patrem. Caſum præcedenti ſimilem poſt ſe ſortitur nullum verbum infinitum, cujus præſens eundem caſum non admittit vi hujus regulæ. *Quint.* Miſer filius mors & umbra ſit. [b] Dicimus, nobis non licet eſſe tam diſertis, vel diſertos, ſi ſubaudiatur [*ſos.*] Præcipio tibi eſſe operis hujus procuratori, vel procuratorem, ſi ſubintelligatur [*te.*] *Cic.* Quod ſi civi Romano licet eſſe Gaditanum vel Gaditano. *Plaut.* Menæchmo idem quod alteri nomen fuit. Illi nomen fuit Joanni Matthæo Gisberto. *Ter.* Quæ ſe inhoneſtè optavit parare hic divitias, potius quam ſo patria honeſtè pauper vivere, vel pauperem. *Quint.* Unuſquiſque luctibus ac lachrymis ſuis credat accedere quandam dignitatem, ſi miſerrimus eſſe videatur.

Theſe governe a Genitive.

1. ADjectives which ſignifie deſire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, forgetting, or fulneſſe, emptineſſe, plenty or wanting, likeneſſe and unlikeneſſe; and which come before the ſubſtantive with the ſigne [*of*:] alſo, *dignus, indignus, reus.*

Impos, compos *mentis*, certus *itineris*, Hor. *Inſanientis dum ſapientia*, Conſultus *erro*. *Pectoris* impotens. *Me veterum* frequens *Memphis Pyramidum docet*. *Magni nominis* indigum *corpus*.

2. Verball adjectives which end in [*ax*,] with their derivatives of both degrees of compariſon.

3. Nounes partitive and interrogative, and certaine nounes of number: [*Aliquis, uter, nemo, nullus, neuter, ſolus, unus, medius, quiſque, quiſquis, quicunque, quidam, quis* indefinite or interrogative.] Alſo nounes of the comparative and ſuperlative degree, when they come before the ſubſtantive with the ſigne [*of*.] All which nounes are of the ſame gender with the genitive which they governe.

Nomina partitiva genitivum exigunt vi ſubintellecti ſubſtantivi uti cum reſolvatur Eclipſis: Tres [*fratres*] fratum. Quatuor [*judices*] Judicum. Exponi autem ſolent per *e, ex, inter*. Quint. Infeliciſsima omnium mater.

4. Adjectives which ſignifie the meaſure of quantity in bodies; and they governe this caſe of the ſubſtantives which ſignifie the parts of meaſure.

Verbs.

1. This verb *Sum* when it importeth poſ-

posſeſſion or pertaining to another, hath a genitive of the ſubſtantive ſignifying that to which ought is ſaid to belong, as a property or matter of poſſeſſion. And the engliſh is alwayes expreſſed by, or may be reſolved into the ſigne [*of.*]

2. Of accuſing, condemning, admoniſhing, and abſolving; and they governe this caſe of the word which ſignifieth the crime.

3. Of [a] eſteeming, which have a [b] genitive of the value.

4. Which ſignifie a deed done, or being in or at a place. If the name of the place be of the firſt declenſion or ſecond, and the ſingular number. So *humi, domi, militiæ, belli.*

5. [c] *Satago,* [d] *miſereor, miſereſco. Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, memini.*

6. [e] *Intereſt, refert,* & *eſt* for [*intereſt.*]

7. [f] *Pœnitet, pudet, miſeret, miſereſcit, tædet, piget,* governe a genitive after an accuſative of the perſon.

Angit te animi, pendet, diſcruciatur animi. Deſpiebam mentis, are figurative phraſes.

Plaut. Ego capitis perdam. *Me* ingratitudinis arguit. *Ovid.* Fraudis agit. *i.e* accuſat.

[a] Ptolomæus ne minoris apud ſuos authoritatis haberetur. *Æqui boni conſulo, facio,* i. e. æſtimo. [b] *Flocci nauci, nihili, pili, hujus, aſſis, teruntii.*

[c] Vi adverbii cum quo componitur, dicitur enim ſatis tædii.

[d] Propter adverbium [*ergo* vel *cauſa,*] ſubintellectum. *Miſerere tanti* [*ergo*] laboris.

[e] Impersonalia iſta poſt ſe admittunt ablativos, *hos, meâ, tuâ, ſuâ, noſtrâ, veſtrâ, cujâ.* Item iſta, *tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, magni, parvi, quanticunque, tantidem.* uti in verbis pretii aut æſtimandi infrà.

[f] Caſum tunc regunt propter adverbium [*ergo* vel *cauſa*] ſubintellectum: ut, *Sceleſtum* [*cauſa*] *non pœnitet eum.*

These governe a Dative.

Adjectives.

1. ADjectives which betoken profit or disprofit, likenesse, pleasure, submitting or belonging to any thing; and which come before the substantive with the signe [*to* or *for*,] or any signe that may be resolved into it.

Communis, alienus, immunis, governe a genitive or dative.

2. Which signifie diversity, and difference from others. And verball adjectives in [*bilis.*]

Nil mortalibus *arduum. Hor. Mart.* O quam *certa* fuit librato dextera ferro! Idem facit occidenti. *Luc.* Et gens siqua jacet nascenti *conscia* Nilo. *Quint.* Nisi par orbitari.

Verbs.

1. Which are put acquisitively, both [a] personall and [b] Impersonall: *viz.* which are construed with [*to* or *for*] before the casuall word.

Verbs acquisitive governe a dative of any substantive, and that alone, which followes the verb with the signe of a case before it expressed or understood, or the englisth of a preposition. But verbs of going to a place, have an accusative of the word following the signe [*to* or *for:*] as, I go for London, *adeo Londinum.*

[a] Ut te illi approbes. Muscipula fabre fit captandis feris *Erasm.* Qui sapientiæ studet. *Id.* Vni Petronio paris, at non uni vivis. Mihi magniloqui verba Ranætii compensat brevis. Verba occurro, obvio (*ab obvius*) casum hunc retinent. Iuv. *Cum totubique vatibus occurras.* [b] Ea sunt, *Accidit, contingit, constat, confert, competit, conducit, convenit, placet, displicet, dolet, expedit, evenit, liquet, libet, nocet, obest, prodest, præstat, potest, stat, restat, bene fit, malesit, satisfit, superest, sufficit, vacat,* i. e. *æquum est.*

Some verbs acquisitive are in respect of the person, sometime transitive, and sometime acquisitive, and so governe divers cases. *Dono tibi hoc munus*, and *te hoc munere. Plurima salute Parmenonem impertit. Aspersit me labe*, or *mihi labem. Instravit equo penulam*, or *equum penulâ. Induo te tunicâ*, or *tibi tunicam. Titio consuluisse*, i. e. *dedisse consilium. Titium consuluisse*, i. e. *rogare consilium ab illo. Consule saluti tuæ*, i. e. *tuere. Metuo, timeo, formido tibi, vel à te*, viz. *nè me noceas. Metuo, timeo, formido tibi vel de te*, i. e. *sum sollicitus pro te. Tempero, moderor, tibi & te. Refero tibi & ad te. Do literas tibi, & ad te. Auscultо tibi*, i. e. *obedio. Auscultо te*, i. e. *audio. Virgo nubit viro, Vir ducit uxorem.* (*Nubere dicitur propriè de fœmina, quia caput flammeo obnubat*, ab Alexand.) *Licet dicere, Præstat ingenio alius alium, Multos virorum anteit. Vestra subnixus clientelâ.*

2. Which

2. Which signifie profit or disprofit, likenesse or unlikenesse. Also verbs of comparing, giving, restoring,[a] trusting, promising, paying, commanding, shewing, declaring, relating, obeying, resisting, threatning, or [b] being angry with.

N. B. Most verbs which governe a dative, and which are of acquisitive signification, governe first an accusative of the word which answereth to the question [*whom* or *what:*] and the dative of the word which answereth to the question [*to whom* or *to what.*]

3. *Sum*,[c] and its compounds, except *possum*. Verbs compounded with *præ*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *in*, *inter*, which signifie acquisitively.

Etiam Possum dativum regit. Hieron. ps. 128. *Nam non potuerunt mihi. Ita* Lxx. οὐκ ἐδυνήθησαν μοὶ. *Et versio Hebræa pari modo.* Marcellin. *Et potuisset aliorsum intentio hosti.*

4. *Sum*,[d] with many other acquisitive verbs, governe two datives.

These datives [*mihi*, *tibi*, *sibi*,] sometime are expletive.

Dicitur etiam, ad ventris victum conducunt, conferunt. In hæc studia incumbite. Ad eum, vel cum eo comparatur. Hellenissimi sunt, *Certat illi, ita abstinet irarum.*

[a] *Quint.* Et jam desperantibus medicis crediderat pater. *Iul.* Perituræ parcere chartæ, stulta est elementia. *Quin.* Irascimur tibi & blandiri necesse est.

[b] Invidit matri ne filio frueretur. *Quint. Hor.* Illi robur & æs triplex circa pectus erat. *Id.* Nova febrium terris incubuit cohors. *Plaut.* Vt vestræ fortunæ meis præcedunt. *Id.* Et libertatis apud te deliquio fiet. *Cat.* Dianæ sumus in fide-

[d] *Plaut.* Mihi deliquio fiet. *Id.* Iuventus nomen indidit scorto mihi, Ita, Cedit damno mihi.

5. Which

5. Which signifie a deed done, or being in, or at a place; if the name of the place be of the third declension, or plurall number onely. So is [*rus*] used.

6. Of receiving, distance, or taking away: yet sometime they have an ablative with a preposition.

7. [b] Verbs derived from adjectives, which governe a dative.

8. Verbs of the * passive voyce governe a dative of the doer, or an ablative with a preposition.

N. B. Other cases, *viz.* beside the case of the doer and sufferer, are governed by the passives, as they are by the active verbs.

[c] A Participle in [*dus*] put absolute in the neuter gender, with the impersonall [*est*] governeth a dative of the word, which otherwise is the nominative case to the verb, and signifieth the necessity of the action.

Ter. Si hoc *coletur* patri. *Plaut.* Vt lachrymas *excutiunt* mihi.
[b] Regem Tissaferni *alienat.*
* *Vapulo, veneo, liceo, exulo, fio,* govern the case of verbs passives: as, *Vapulat mihi* or *à me.* *Iust.* Quorum non tam viribus deficiatur, quam annis. *Ovid.* Nec tantum segetes alimentaque debita dives poscebatur humus. *Hor.* Dulces docta modos.
[c] Nemini mortalia invidendum. *Lud. Viv*

These governe an Accusative.

Adjectives.

1. ADjectives which signifie the measure of quantity in bodies governe an accusative of the parts of measure.

So

So nounes ſignifying ſpace of place, are put after verbs or adjectives in the accuſative.

Cum legimus *Abeſt bidui*, ſubintelligitur *ſpatium*.

Verbs.

1. [a] All verbs tranſitive, whether active or deponent, both perſonall and impersonall.

[a] Quædam verba intranſitiva & abſoluta habent accuſativum cognatæ dictionis. Inſquam ſervitutem ſerviet.

2. [b] Of asking, teaching, clothing, governe two accuſatives.

Non abſimilia ſunt. Vox hominem ſonat. Vivunt Bacchanalia. Olet paſtillos. *Plaut.* Munus fungatur tuum. *Id.* Minus has res ſtudeant. *Inſt.* Utros potius *dignetur* æſtimate. Idiomaticum eſt, *migrare* nidum. Meum bonum me, te tuum maneat malum. *Plaut.*

3. [c] Which ſignifie moving or going to a place, governe an accuſative of the proper name of the place: or theſe nounes, [*rus, domus,*] with a prepoſition expreſſed, or underſtood.

4. *Præcedo, præcurro, præverto, præverto, prævinco*, [d] *præeo*, *Reminiſcor*, *obliviſcor*, *memini*. *Valeo*, ſignifying the value of a thing. *Convenio*, i.e. *obvius ſum*. [e] Ter. *Nunc Chremem conveniam.*

Attinet pertinet, *ſpectat*, governe an accuſative, but not without the prepoſition [*ad.*]

Cic. Nec deſperabat veritatem. [b] Ita verbum *celo*, *Plaut.* Cum iſthæc flagitia me celaviſti. *Id.* Conſulam hanc rem amicos. Fumantſumque cadavera. Regnorum, ratito Ruſe ſilentio mæſtum multa *monent*. [c] *Ab Alexand. ab gen. dier. lib. 2. cap. 28.* Verbis localibus per accuſandi caſum, cuni [*Livium*] frequenter uſum: contraque Grammaticas regulas novo exemplo multa uſurpaſſe, ubi minimè convenire putaretur: quæ oratio à regula latinitatis procul abeſſe viſa, tamen rectè & probabiliter dici. [d] *Relictoad exercitum claudio, Romam venit.* [e] Sacramentum militibus præivit.

2. Nounes

2. Nounes of time which signifie the continuance and durance thereof, are put into the accusative, seldome in the ablative.

Exosus, perosus, pertæsus perdu-elles, i. e. odio habens vel tædio. Exosus, perosus Deo, i. e. Deo infensus, invisus.

3. *Exosus, perosus, pertæsus*, when their signification is active, governe an accusative.

These governe an Ablative.

Praditus, captus, contentus. Quint. Nisi matre dignum

1. ADjectives which signifie fulnesse, emptinesse, plenty or wanting. *Dignus* and *indignus.*

2. Which signifie the measure of length, breadth, or thicknesse, governe an ablative of the parts of measure.

So nounes signifying space of place, are put after verbs or adjectives in the ablative.

Quint. Quid enim inhumanius patre? *Id.* Nihil infœlicius matre

3. Nounes of the comparative degree when they are construed with [*than*] after them.

Verbs.

1. Of fulnesse, emptinesse, plenty or wanting.

Haud equidem tali me *dignor* honore

Plin. Ac ne illa quidem loca malo *vacaverunt*. *Quint. Satiabar* oculis, *satiabar* amplexibus.

2. Verbs

2. Verbs of buying or selling have an ablative of a noune of price.

Vili, paulo, magno, minimo, nimio, plurimo, dimidio, duplo, are used absolutely in the neuter gender.

But *tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque,* are put after the same verbs never in the ablative.

3. Of accusing, condemning, quitting, admonishing, governe an ablative of the crime, with or without a preposition.

4. *Fungor, fruor, utor, vescor, supersedeo, communico, impertior, æstimo.* *Quinc* Planctibus lachrymisque pareiùs utebatur.

5. Which signifie an action or being in, or at a place, if the name of the place be of the plurall number or third declension. *Rus* is so used.

6. Which signifie moving, or going from a place, or by a place, governe an ablative of that proper name of a place.

7. *Natus, prognatus,* &c. such participles as signifie descent from another, as an Originall.

A noun signifying the measure of excesse, is put after verbs or adjectives of comparison in the ablative. *Hor.* Ne doleas plus nimio memor.

[a] A noune signifying the cause, instrument, or manner of an action or thing, is put after verbs or adjectives in the ablative.

When a substantive joyned with a participle of the present tense expressed or understood, hath no other word whereby it is governed, it is put in the ablative case absolute.

[b] Nouns of time which signifie some part of time with actuall relation to, or interruption from the whole, are put in the ablative, seldome in the accusative.

De nocte, de die, annos ad quinquaginta natus; Puer id ætatis: tertio vel tertium, Calendas or *calendarum*, are usuall phrases.

Hor. Diespiter igni corusco nubila dividens. Poetice ablativus iste post tum verba tum adjectiva in accusativum mutatur, significantem locum in quo est proprietas & passio (nam locus ad modum pertinet) per Synecdochen quam κτ' χρηστικῶς nominant. *Quint.* Num *barbaro carmine* gravem terram totis noctibus pulsat. *Quint.* Ne viventem quidem adhuc & incolumem tam *blanda* tamque *debita pietate* prosequebatur. *Quint.* Viridis & sane pulcher habitu. *Ovid.* Æquatam menthâ extersere virenti.

[b] *Ovid.* Cum lassa quiete cuncta jacent media, *i. e.* nocte media *Quintil.* Amplexus & oscula dabat, & tota nocte vivebat. *Quint.* Non diebus secura, non noctibus. *Id.* Scitis ipsi quo exequiarum die, labore extracta sit.

PArticiples govern all such cases after them, which the verbs whence they are formed do governe; so doe Gerunds and Supines.

Hor. Lesbio primum modulate civi. Scalamque nactus eruendæ pauperi. *Hor.* Pennis non homini datis. *Iust.* Conon Alcibiadi affectus. *Hor.* Post ignem ætherea domo subductam.

The

The gerund in [*di*] is governed according to rules of the genitive of a ſubſtantive, after adjectives or ſubſtantives. For the Engliſh of the Infinitive mood, or the participle of the preſent tenſe without a ſubſtantive, coming after an adjective or ſubſtantive, which governe a genitive with the ſigne [*of*,] is put in the gerund in [*di.*]

Gerundiis in [*di*] interdum eleganter additur genitivus pluralis "*Date crescendi copiam novarum.*

The gerund in [*do*] is governed of ſuch prepoſitions as ſerve to the ablative: as, *à, ab, abs, è, de, ex, cum, in pro.*

Or when the engliſh of the participle of the preſent tenſe coming without a ſubſtantive, followeth an adjective, verb or participle with the ſigne [*of*,] or any ſigne of the ablative caſe, it is made by the gerund in [*do*,] with or without a prepoſition.

The gerund in [*dum*] is uſed after prepoſitions governing an accuſative; *Inter, ante, ad, ob, propter.* Its engliſh is the ſame with the infinitive mood of a verb active.

Gerundia activi ſignificatus & pro infinito activo poſita, Syntaxin habent paulo minus peculiarem.

Paſſivi verò ſignificatus, in omnibus, ut participia paſſiva futuri in [*dus*] uſurpantur. Cum dicimus criminibus inferendis, [*vice*] Crimina inferendo, paſſivè ſignificat illud quod Gerundii nomine venditant, æquipollet tantum participio præſentis activo. Nec magis convenire gerundiis paſſivam autumo ſignificationem, quam activam participiis in [*dus.*]

When

When two verbs come together without any nominative caſe betweene them, the latter is put in the Infinitive mood. An adjective alſo or participle, cauſeth the verb following with the ſigne [*to*,] to be put in the Infinitive.

The active ſupine is put after verbs or participles which ſignifie the preparation to the action: with the paſſive Infinitive [*tri*,] it hath the ſignification of the Infinitive of the paſſive voice.

The paſſive ſupine alwayes followeth ſome noune adjective.

In iſtis Eliſiſeſt, *Haccine fieri flagitia? viz. put eſt. Criminibus terrere novis, hinc ſpargere voces, i. e. terrere, ſpargere cœperat.*

Impersonalia ſunt paſſiva, *Actum eſt, Itum eſt, Ceſſatum eſt,* formata à participio præteriti.

Rules

Rules for making of Verses.

EVery foot usuall in verses consisteth at least of two syllables, and none exceed the number of foure, neither compound nor unmixt feet. Foure onely are of two syllables.

Spondæus.	*tellus.* - -
Pyrrhichius.	*nece.* ∪ ∪
Trochæus.	*parte.* - ∪
Iambus.	*salus.* ∪ -
Molossus.	*uxorum.* - - -
Tribrachys.	*Domine.* ∪ ∪ ∪
Dactylus.	*ubere.* - ∪ ∪
Anapæstus, &c.	*pietas.* ∪ ∪ -
Choriambus.	*flebilibus.* - ∪ ∪ -

A certaine number of any of these feet make up all verses respectively which are in this enchiridion mentioned.

For the measuring of verses to a just length and number of syllables; note:

1. If two vowels come together in divers words, the first thereof is cut off: as, *viv' hodie*, for *vive hodie*.

Elisio ista vocalium Synalœpha vocatur, & olim per Apostrophen signabatur hoc modo. *Ante mai' & tellus.*

Heu and *ô* are never cut off.

If two vowels come together in two severall syllables in the same word, they

are not cut off, but in theſe following, ſometime. [*Dii, diis, iidem, iisdem, deinde, deinceps, ſemianimis, ſemihomo, ſemiuſtus, deeſt, deero, deeris, deerit, &c.*

In other words, if of two vowels the firſt be cut off, it is called *Synareſis:* as, *alvaria* for *alvearia:* or when [*u*] vowell is turned to [*v*] conſonant: as, *tenvia* for *tenüia.*

2. If [*m*] in the end of a word come before a vowell in the beginning of the next, the letter [*m*] and the vowell are both cut off.

Enſe recidend' [um] eſt ne pars ſincera trahatur.

N. B. Words that begin with [*h*] are reckoned among thoſe that beginne with a vowell; becauſe [*h*] is no letter, but an aſpiration onely.

3. By the figure *Diareſis* one ſyllable oft-times is made two: as, by turning [*v*] conſonant into [*u*] vowell: as, *perſolüiſſe* for *perſolviſſe:* or [*j*] conſonant into [*i*] vowell: as, *Iaſon* for *Jaſon.*

Of the Quantity of Syllables.

Theſe following Rules diſtinguiſh the quantity of all ſyllables generally.

1. Of poſition. 1. If

1. If a vowell come before two conſonants, or a * double conſonant in the ſame word, it is long by poſition: as, [*e*] in *ſentis*, [*i*] in *lixa*, [*a*] in *gaza*, [*a*] in [a] *bajulat*.

* The double conſonants are *x*. *z*. and *j*. conſonant betweene two vowels.

[a] Cum corripiunt, bavilat proferunt, & ſcribunt ita.

2. If a vowell come before two conſonants, though but one of them be in the ſame word, it is long by poſition: as, *Dignum laude virum.*——

3. Or if both the conſonants be in another word, and the vowell end the foregoing word, it is ſometime long, but not uſually.

N. B. A ſhort vowell coming before a mute, and a liquid after it not in the ſame ſyllable, is made common: as, *tenebræ*, *latebræ*, *Atlas*, *Progne*. But if that vowell be long by nature, it cannot be made ſhort: as, *Lavâcrum*, for [*a*] in *lavare* is long by nature.

l, *m*, *n*, *r*, are liquids. But *b*. *c*. *d*. *f*. *g*. *k*. *p*. *q*. *t*. are mutes, for they have no ſound without the aſsiſtance of a vowell, as may, which maketh a little hiſsing before in ſpeech it is joyned with the vowell.

I.

A vowell coming before another in the ſame word is ſhort: as, *ſuus*, *pius*, *idoneus*.

1. All genitives in [*ius*] of pronounes or adjectives have that [*i*] common: as, *Illius*, *nullius*, *utrius*: onely in *alius*, (for diſtinction from *alius* in the

Except.

nominative,) and *solius* it is alwayes long, in *alterius* alwayes short.

2. [*I*] in *fio* is long, unlesse [*e* and *r*] both follow, and then it is short: as, *fieri*.

3. In the genitive of the fifth declension, [*e*] betweene a double [*i*] is long: as, *diei*: else not: as, *Rei, spei, fidei* which last word hath [*e*] long by some Poets.

4. In the Interjection, *ohe*, *o* is doubtfull.

5. One vowell before another in Greeke words, for the most part is of the same quantity as it is of among Greek Poets, *i. e.* not alwayes short.

III.

Diphthongs are long by nature: as, *Aurii*. In the Latine tongue there are five; *æ, au, œ, eu, ei*. But a diphthong if it come before a vowell, it is short in all Latine words.

IIII.

Contraction maketh any syllable long: as, *perît*, for *periit*.

There are other particular rules concerning the quantity of syllables, some belonging to the first syllables, others belonging to the last syllables of words.

I.

I.

Words derived, if they have in the first syllables any radicall vowell, that is in the first syllables of the primitive; that vowell is of the same quantity in both: as, [a] in *amo*, and *amoris* is short.

Except first these words which make long that vowell which is short in the primitive.

Vox, vôcis, à vŏco.
Lex, lêgis, à lĕgo.
Rex, rêgis, à rĕgo.
Sêdes, à sĕdeo.
Môbilis, à mŏveo.
Sôpio *of* sŏpor.
Fêralis, *of* fĕrus.
Mâceror, *of* măcer.
Sêcius, *of* sĕcus.
Novem *hath* [o] *short, but* nônus *by* cŏntraction *from* novenus *hath it long.*

And these which have in the derivative that vowell short, which is long in the primitive.

Dux, dŭcis, *of* dūco.
Dĭcax, *and adjectives in* [us] *compounded with* dico, *which hath* [i] *long.*
Nătо, *of* nātum.
Nŏto, *of* nōtum.
Fides, *of* Fĭdo.
Quăter, *of* quātuor
Măмilla, *of* mamma
ŏffella, ab ōffa.
Păgella, *of* pāgina.
Quăsillus, *of* quāsus.
Tĭgillum *of* tĭgnū.
Sĭgillum, *of* signum

II.

Compounds, in syllables which they have the same with the simple words, retain the same quantity: as, *dono, condono.*

Except. 1. Compounds of *duco* and *duco*, which are of the first conjugation, have [*di* and *du*] short; those which are of the third, keep the same syllables long: as, *Prædĭco, as, edŭco, as. Prædīco, is; edĭco, is.*

2. In *nūbo* the first syllable is long; but the same in *Innŭba* and *pronŭba*, is short.

III.

The prepositions, *a, de, præ, se, e*, are long in compositions; except a vowell follow.

Di is long in all but *dirimo*, and *dissertus.*

Ad, ob, ab, sub, re, in, are short; onely in *refert* the impersonall, for distinction it is long: as, *Ovid.*

Nec rēfert dominos illic famulósve requiras.

The participles *bi* and *tri*, are short in composition, except *biduum* and *triduum.*

IIII.

All preterperfect tenſes that end in [*vi*,] have the foregoing vowell long: as, *Placāvi, ciēvi.*

In every preterperfect of two ſyllables, the firſt is long: as, *fōdi, fūgi.* But in, *bibi, dedi, ſcidi, ſteti, tuli,* and *ſidi* of *findo*, it is ſhort.

In words that double the firſt ſyllable of the preterperfect tenſe, that firſt ſyllable is ſhort; and the middle ſyllable if poſition hinder not, in all but *Pĕpēdi, cĕcīdi à cædo* : others have both the ſyllables ſhort.

In ſupines of two ſyllables, the firſt is long: as, *Motum, lotum.* But, *Datum, quitum, itum, ſitum, litum, ratum, ſatum, rutum, ſtatum*, is doubtfull. *Citum* of *ciêo, es*, is ſhort. *cîtum* of *cio, is*, of the fourth conjugation, is long.

[*A*,] The characteriſtique note of the firſt conjugation, and [*i*] of the fourth, is long in all but *dăre* and the compounds thereof.

In the firſt and ſecond perſons plurall of the preterperfect and future of the potentiall mood, which end in *rimus* and *ritis*, the ſyllable *rî* in the future is long, in the preterperfect ſhort.

Latine adjectives in [*inus*,] have the laſt ſyllable ſave one long: as, *matutînus*, *repentînus*. Except, *Dĭnus*. *Craſtĭnus*. *Priſtĭnus*. *Pernocŭnus*. *Hornotĭnus*. *Serotĭnus*. *Oleagĭnus*. *Fagĭnus*. *Cedrĭnus*. *Carboſynus*.

And ſuch as ſignifie the materialls whereof any thing is made; and ſuch as are derived from names of metalls, and end in [*inus*:] as, *Cryſtallĭnus*, *adamantĭnus*.

Quantity of the laſt Syllables.

Words that end in [*a*] are long.

Except, *Puta*, *ita*, *quia*. And all caſes of a noune that end in [*a*,] beſide the vocative ſingular of Greek words whoſe nominative ends in [*as*,] and the ablative ſingular of the firſt declenſion.

In nounes of number that end in [*ginta*,] the ending [*a*] is common.

Latine words that end in *b*, *d*, *t*, are ſhort.

Words in [*c*] are long: as, *hîc* the adverb.

Except, *nec*, *donec*.

Hic and *hoc*, the nominatives of the pronoune are common.

Words in [*e*] are ſhort.

Except

Except all caſes of the fifth declenſion of that ending, and all adverbs derived of ſuch words: as, *pridiĕ*, *quarĕ*. And adverbs derived of adjectivits in [*us.*] And words of the ſecond perſon ſingular of the Imperative in the ſecond conjugation.

Words of one ſyllable, beſide *que*, *ne*, *ve*, the enclitick conjunctions.

All Greek words that end in *n*.

Fermĕ and *ferĕ* are long: but *benĕ* and *malĕ* are ſhort.

Words in [*i*] are long.

Except words received from the Greeks of the dative and vocative caſes, whoſe genitive ends in *Os* ſhort.

Niſi and *quaſi* are ſhort.

Mihi, *tibi*, *ſibi*, *ibi*, *ubi*, are common.

Words in [*l*] are ſhort.

Except, *ſal*, *ſol*, *nil*, and all words of other tongues.

Words in [*n*] are long.

Except nounes in [*en*] of the third ſpeciall rule. And all Greek words in [*on*] which are written by ſhort [*o.*] All Greek accuſatives in *in*, *yn*, or *an*, from the nominatives in [*s.*]

Alſo, *forſan*, *forſitan*, *an*, *viden'*, *meen'*, *audin'*, words which loſe the ending [*e*] by

by the figure Apocope. Also *in*, *tamen*, with their compounds to which they are suffixed.

Words in [*o*] are common.

These are long: *Ergô* for *causâ*, *pondo*: datives and ablatives in [*o.*] Adverbs derived of adjectives: (yet *sedulo*, *mutuo*, *crebro*, *sero*, *cito*, are common.) Words of one syllable: as, *Do*, *sto*. Greeke words written by long [*o.*] *Modo* and *quomodo* are short: so are *ambo*, *duo*, *ego*, *homo*.

Words in [*r*] are short.

Except, *Far*, *lar*, *nar*, *fur*, *cur*, and *par* with its compounds.

Greek words in [*er*] written by [*ηρ*,] and Latine words in [*er*] of the second speciall rule: as, *Ver*.

Celtiber, *vir*, and *cor* are common.

Words in [*as*] are long.

Except such Greek words as are also short in Greek verses: as, *Lampas*, *heroas*.

Words in [*es*] are long. So are *abies*, *aries*, *Ceres*, *pes*, with the compounds.

Except other words that encrease with the last syllable save one short in the genitive.

Es of *Sum*, and the compounds: *Potes*, *ades*, *prodes*, *obes*.

Greeke words written by short [*ε*] as,

as, *Hippomanes*, *cacoethes*, *Cyclopes*, *Naiades*.

Words in [*is*] are ſhort. So are *Is*, *quis*, and *bis*.

Except the datives and ablatives plurall of nounes.

Nominatives in [*ie*] of the third declenſion, which increaſe long in the genitive: ſo *quîs* for *queis*.

All words of one ſyllable.

In verbs all ſecond perſons ſingular ending in [*is*,] whoſe ſecond perſons plurall end in [*itis*] long.

Words in [*os*] are long.

Except *Compos*, *impos*, and *os oſsis*, and its compound *exos*: and all Greek nounes written by ſhort [*o*.]

Words in [*us*] are ſhort.

Except thoſe which increaſe long in the laſt ſyllable ſave one.

All words of one ſyllable.

The genitive caſe ſingular, and the nominative, accuſative and vocative plurall in [*us*] of the fourth declenſion: and Greeke words written by *us*: as, *Jeſus*.

All words in [*u*] are long.

If in reading Poets ancient or moderne, there be found any thing contrary

trary to any of the rules of quantities before delivered, it must be imputed either to the figure Cæsura, by which a short syllable in the end of a word is made long: or to the licentiousnesse of Poets.

Of some kind of Verses.

An Hexameter consisteth of sixe feet in number, all either Dactyles or Spondees; save that a Dactyle is proper to the fifth place, and a Spondee to the last: other places are capable of either foot.

Fœlices nuptæ, moriar nisi nubere mallem.

The last syllable of any verse is common.

A Pentameter in the first part hath two feet in number, either Dactyles or Spondees, with a long syllable in the latter part; also two feet, but alwayes Dactyles, and a long syllable.

Et madet assiduo lubricus imbre lapis.

An Asclepiad hath a Spondee, a Choriambique, and two Dactyles.

Sūblīmī fĕrĭam sīdĕrā vĕrtĭcĕ.

A Sapphique hath a Trochee, a Spondee, a Dactyle, and two Trochees immutably.

VI

Vīdĭmūs flāvām Tybĕrĭm rĕtōrtĭs.

After three Verses is interserted an Adonique of a Dactyle and a Spondee.

Rūră jŭvēnnis.

An Iambique consisteth usually either of foure feet or sixe, which in rigour should be all Iambique, but in unequall places, *viz.* first, third, fifth, receives a Spondee; and in equall places, as, second, fourth, sixth, retaines peremptorily the Iambique foot.

Sŭīs ĕt ĭpsă Rōmă vīrĭbūs rŭīt.

Gram-

Grammaticam Chriſti paucis te, Celſe, docebo,
Totam ſcies & feceris.
Si luxum & Bacchum, ſi Cyprida declinâris,
Mala nomina, ah! mala nomina.
Si per ego, *plorare, pati, vigilare, precari,*
Bona verba conjugaveris.

Bauhuſius Lib. 2. Epig.

FINIS.